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U.S. 'SPY' STATIONS IN NORWAY 'LEVER FOR INFLUENCE'

LD102338 Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Lately both the American and Norwegian press have dealt extensively with the issue of expanding NATO's electronic spy stations on Norwegian territory. The cause for this debate was an article in the New York TIMES concerning a report to the White House by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. This document tries to justify the expediency of building these stations allegedly to monitor the USSR's observance of the SALT II treaty. Our editor Dmitriy (?Gishinov) gives his opinion of this matter.

(?In my opinion) the matter is concerned not so much with the SALT II treaty as with the strategic role that the United States and NATO have lately given Norway as a border state, for in Vienna both the Soviet and American sides agreed that national monitoring methods are fully sufficient to supervise the observance of the treaty concerned. Thus the interest by the U.S. intelligence agency is by no means caused by concern about the observance of the treaty. The station is yet another part of the military presence in Scandinavia, and thus yet another lever for influencing the border country's policy. This influence has no connection with the interests of detente in Europe, Dmitriy (?Gishinov) says.

PROCEEDINGS AT SENATE SALT II RATIFICATION HEARING

LD101358 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 10, TASS--As reported earlier, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee opened the hearing on the question of ratification of the new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT II).

Opening the hearing, Senator Frank Church, the chairman of the committee, pointed out that the discussion of the SALT II treaty was the most important question that ever confronted the United States Senate. He said that the fate of each of them would depend on their response. Their decision would make a decisive impact on the wider efforts for the stabilisation of Soviet-American relations.

The senator urged the legislators to approach the consideration of the treaty in a responsible, objective and essential manner, avoiding a premature tough position and not allowing to be diverted by secondary and strictly technical questions.

State Secretary Cyrus Vance and Defence Secretary Harold Brown urged the committee to recommend to the Senate ratification of SALT II. In his speech, Cyrus Vance pointed out that the new treaty was the result of almost seven years of extremely intricate talks between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of strategic arms. He emphasized that the treaty fully accorded with the interests of national security of the United States inasmuch as it imposed quantitative and qualitative limitations on the strategic arsenals of the USSR and the USA, ensured approximate military equality of the sides and could be adequately checked. It not only envisages the limitation of important categories of existing strategic arsenals, however, but also opens the door for tougher limitations within the frameworks of the SALT II talks.

The secretary of state emphasized that the treaty was a carefully balanced document, taking into consideration the differences in the structure of the strategic forces of the two sides. Having consolidated the principled equality in SALT II, they thus laid a solid foundation, and set a clear direction, for further reductions and tighter restraints in SALT III. This treaty represents a step on the read of arms control, not the end of the journey, he said. Cyrus Vance said: "We should build on the progress we have made, for the alternative is the return to an unrestrained arms competition--with the suspicions and fears of an earlier time--but with the ever more devastating arms of today and tomorrow."

Cyrus Vance pointed out that SALT II enjoyed broad support throughout the world, including amidst the United States allies in Western Europe and elsewhere. "In Europe and beyond, all of our friends and allies have a stake in international stability, he said. They understand that if SALT [as received] were rejected the entire fabric of East-West relations would be strained and that the world could easily become a more hazardous place for us all."

The secretary of state warned the legislators against attempts at taking advantage of the debate on SALT II to wrest unilateral advantages for the United States. "The treaty is the product of hard bargaining. These were discussions to limit arms not by imposition of a victor over the vanquished but by voluntary agreement between two powerful nations. To achieve such an agreement, compromises were required by both sides. In such far-reaching negotiations as these, agreement on one provision inevitably becomes intertwined with agreement on others. Thus to be evaluated fairly, the treaty is best judged as a whole. Taken as a whole, it is a balanced agreement. Taken as a whole, it clearly serves our national interests. We cannot realistically expect to shift the bargain more in our favour now through a process of ammendment and reservation."

Speaking in support of SALT II, the secretary of state and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown thought it appropriate to emphasize that the United States would exert all efforts to continue the build-up of its strategic forces. In justification of this, they advanced the concept that United States security could not be safeguarded through limitation of arms alone.

Harold Brown, specifically, pointed out that this year already the United States would begin to put the new Trident missile in the submarine fleet and was already implementing the program of arming B-52 bombers with cruise missiles, was working on bomber and missile technology for the longer term, was developing the new intercontinental ballistic missile MX, the biggest in the American strategic arsenal. Harold Brown asserted that even having SALT II they must continue supporting and building up their strategic and other forces, though bigger expenditures than in the past would be required.

Observers believe that the Carter administration lays emphasis on the buildup of new types and systems of arms to "placate" the military-industrial complex and rightwing circles.

This course of the administration arouses profound dissatisfaction of the American public which calls for vigorous steps to end the arms race, reduce military expenditures and earmark the saved resources for the solution of the country's serious economic problem.

ZHUKOV ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON SALT, OPPOSITION

LD101030 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 23 Jun 79 LD

[Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA political observer, answers listeners questions]

[Excerpts] Good evening, dear friends. When I returned Tuesday from Vienna where my colleagues and I from PRAVDA covered the summit meeting, I naturally found many letters and telegrams from you on my desk. There are 498 messages. This mail very clearly and convincingly indicates how cordially and deeply all our people welcome the important results of the meeting of Comrade Brezhnev with U.S. President Carter and primarily their signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. Those results have been described fully and exhaustively in the resolution of the CPSU Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on the outcome of the meeting which was published yesterday in PRAVDA and other newspapers.

You must have studied this document properly. It states that the Vienna meeting signified an important step on the road toward improving Soviet-U.S. relations and the overall political climate in the world. This appraisal is shared by all our people. You may know, comrades, that during the 7 years of our discussions with you, the mail has never contained such a variety of letters which nevertheless express unanimous views.

First, I must say that the 4-day summit was filled with the most responsible work which placed great stress on the leaders of both states. You must have noted that during the very first meeting at Austrian President Kirchschlaeger's residence Carter said: Mr. Brezhnev has proposed a very intensive workschedule, with talks both in the morning and in the evening. I must tell you, comrades, that at the beginning the Americans suggested only one daily session. I hope, Carter said, that I will be able to withstand such a tight schedule and not lag behind Mr. Brezhnev in regard to energy.

The work schedule proposed by the Soviet side was truly very hard, as was necessary because the summit agenda was very large. Journalists barely had time to release newspaper and television reports, while rushing to keep up with the progress of the talks, which continued at a very fast pace. We saw that Leonid Ilich spared no efforts or energy and his interlocutor also had to work fairly hard in order, as he said, not to lag behind Mr. Brezhnev in energy.

Comrade (Bannov) of Tyumen has expressed the following apprehension: We have concluded a treaty with Carter, and yet the U.S. is selling strategic weapons to China, that may use them. Meanwhile, the United States claims that it is not involved and knows nothing about the arms sales.

These apprehensions are the result of confusion. Strategic--that is, nuclear weapons--are not sold to China by the United States or Britain. The newspapers have only reported that Britain intends to sell a certain number of aircraft to China. But even this deal has not yet been concluded. It is a different matter that China itself is producing nuclear missiles, although its nuclear armaments can in no way compare with the powerful nuclear arsenals of the Soviet Union and the United States. This gives a more urgent character to the Soviet proposal to hold talks with the participation of all nuclear powers in order to completely stop production of nuclear weapons and to achieve a common reduction of their stocks up to their complete elimination.

This proposal is mentioned in the letter from Comrade Zanzharevskiy of Lyubertsy City. Some comrades like (Zhilkin) of (Srednly Rostovets) in Kurskaya Oblast; (Solovykh) of Kapustin Yar in Astrakhanskaya Oblast; (Polyakov) of Lvovi; (Rekin) of Reutovo; (Kozlovskiy) of Petushki City, Vladimirskaya Oblast; (Nikulin) of Syktyvkar raise the question of control over implementation of the agreement: Won't the Americans deceive us? Won't they lull our vigilance?

In this respect, comrades, you may rest assured. Our party and state, following the lessons of history, do not believe anybody's word and before signing the treaty, the question of providing reliable verification of its implementation was discussed carefully and comprehensively. As I told you last time and I stress today, in our century of developed electronics and space flights, those who are entrusted with such control, possess all the necessary facilities for immediately finding out any violation of the treaty, if it occurs.

By the way, the question of control has been very carefully outlined in the treaty, and it is of equal interest for both sides, us and the Americans. I will remind you that Article 15 of the treaty states the following:

1--For the purpose of providing assurance of compliance with the provisions of this treaty, each party shall use national technical means of verification at its disposal in a manner consistent with generally recognized principles of international law.

2--Each party undertakes not to interfere with the national technical means of verification of the other party.

3--Each party undertakes not to use deliberate measures of concealment which impede verification by national technical means.

I will remind you that control of the implementation of the SALT I treaty concluded in 1972 was carried out successfully. Any doubts that arose in those years were cleared through the Permanent Consultative Commission, whose task is to examine problems connected with the implementation of the assumed obligations. This commission will continue to operate in the future and its mandate is covered by Article 17 of the treaty.

In your letters, you justifiably and very vividly draw the attention to the growing opposition of the enemies of detente who these days, pushed back from the first line of defense when they came out against the signing of the treaty, have now retreated to the second line of defense, into the Senate which must ratify this treaty. I cannot read without indignation about the scandalously hypocrytical and base campaign by American hawks against the ratification of the treaty, Comrade (Fonten) of Kiev writes with deep feeling. They by no means want to understand [words indistinct] capital gained from the arms race. I would like to tell these gentlemen: Go, before it is not too late, to a psychiatric hospital to have your mania treated, and I ask you to pass on my advice to them by television.

Well, comrades, the matter here is not a question of a psychiatric defect of these gentlemen--this has been said as a joke--but in their furious class hatred for our system, and we are very correctly reminded of this by Comrade (Maksimov) of Novorossiysk. The American senators and congressmen who have visited our country, he writes, could see for themselves our people's love of peace and the sincerity of intention of our state and political leaders, but some of the American legislators prefer to close their eyes and plug their ears, as the wicked class instinct of guards of capitalism prevails over their common sense.

(Kozlov), a worker at the Kransyy Kotelshchik plant in Taganrog, considers it his duty to warn the U.S. administration against assuming that the hawks defending the interests of the military-industrial complex can be mollified by new military orders and that their anger will be transformed into mercy. The U.S. administration now tells senators, writes Comrade (Kozlov), that they will lose nothing and that U.S. military strength will continue to grow, if not with one type of missile then with others. But this will lead to an increase in the hawks' appetites, they do not want any limitations at all.

This is correctly noted by Comrade (Kozlov). He and Comrade (Yeruslanov) of Chiment and some other comrades refer to the U.S. administration's decision, on the eve of the Vienna summit, to develop the new MX missile costing tens of billions of dollars. It is true that the development of this missile as such does not contradict the letter of the agreement. As I have told you, each side has the right until 1985 to develop one new type of missile.

Here a problem arises. What category will the missile be placed in? It is one thing if it will be installed in such a manner so that with the aid of our national control facilities we can verify the number and type of MX missiles and whether they are included among the 1,320 multiple warhead missile launchers which the treaty allows the United States. It will be a completely different matter, the American press writes, if the Pentagon attempts to conceal these missiles in underground trenches 20-30 kilometers long. Verification will then be impossible. In fact, as Comrade (Kozlov) justifiably writes, the very essence and meaning of the treaty will become doubtful.

The American administration, Comrade (Kozlov), has not yet made a decision on the category of the MX missile. Before making a decision it must seriously consider your warning, which I fully share. In any case, the decision to develop the MX missile that was made on the eve of the Vienna summit does not accord at all with President Carter's statement at this meeting concerning his aspiration to reduce nuclear weapons up to their complete elimination.

The American hawks who have obtained much in the form of the MX missile, far from quieting down, have started waging attacks on the SALT II treaty with greater frenzy, asserting that it allegedly gives some kind of unilateral advantage to the Soviet Union and weakens the United States. This campaign is being waged under the flags of the alleged Soviet threat to the United States and its allies.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NONNUCLEAR STATES' SECURITY PROPOSAL URGED

LD101410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[K. Borisov article under the rubric "Disarmament": "The Imperative of Our Time": "Guarantees Advantageous to the World"]

[Text] The joint Soviet-American communique on the Vienna summit meeting confirms the intention of consistently advocating the further strengthening of the regime of nuclear weapons nonproliferation. In the sides' opinion, the SALT II treaty will be an important contribution to achieving this goal.

The series of problems associated with the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons includes the question of strengthening guarantees of security to nonnuclear states.

The Soviet Union's detailed proposals on this question, which met with broad approval at the 33D UN General Assembly session, now occupy a central place in the work of the Geneva Disarmament Committee.

At present the goals of insuring the security of nonnuclear states are served by guarantees in the form of a commitment given by the USSR, the United States and Britain through the UN Security Council to take certain actions to insure support for the victims of nuclear aggression. In international practice such guarantees are known as "positive," since they imply the adoption of steps in defense of the victim state.

However, many countries are displaying an interest in the nuclear states going further and taking on a commitment not to use nuclear weapons against them. Guarantees of this kind mean renouncing the use of nuclear weapons. These desires are all the more understandable in that dangerous hotbeds of tension and conflicts remain in the world. The aggressive policy of Israel and South Africa, China's perfidious intrigues in Southeast Asia and NATO plans for a further arms buildup create a threat to peace and security. The nonnuclear countries' concern can also be explained by the fact that as yet a decisive improvement has not been achieved in curbing the arms race.

The Soviet Union understands the nonnuclear states' desire to obtain guarantees in international law of the nonuse of nuclear weapons against them. It came out in favor of granting such guarantees as early as the period of elaboration of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The USSR proceeds on the basis that states renouncing the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and not permitting their deployment on their territory are thereby making a substantial contribution to averting their proliferation and lessening and in the last analysis eliminating the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war.

In 1978 the USSR declared that it will never use nuclear weapons against those countries which renounce the production and acquisition of nuclear weapons and do not have them on their territory. Along this line, statements on this question were made by the United States, Britain, France, and also China. It is true that these four powers' statements are hedged with reservations which considerably reduce their value. But in principle agreement on the need to grant guarantees of security to nonnuclear countries has been voiced by all states possessing nuclear weapons.

Seeking to advance this matter and put it on a practical footing, the USSR proposed a draft international convention on strengthening guarantees of security to nonnuclear states. Participation in this convention is to be by, on the one hand, nuclear states prepared to give the appropriate guarantees, and on the other, interested nonnuclear states renouncing the production, acquisition or presence of nuclear weapons on their territory. While being prepared to conclude special bilateral agreements too, the USSR believes that the fullest and most effective solution to the problem is still the adoption by nuclear states of commitments on agreed guarantees enshrined in an international agreement.

Is participation in this advantageous to the nonnuclear states? Certainly. They would receive universal confirmation in international law of the guarantees of their security. They are only required to observe strictly their nonnuclear status. Indeed, the gain would be universal--the threat of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict would be reduced and the atmosphere in the world would be improved.

The advantages of the Soviet initiative also lie in the fact that with good will on the part of states, primarily nuclear states, it will yield practical results relatively rapidly. At the same time the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons will be strengthened.

Thus it would be expedient to transfer the Soviet proposals onto the plans of practical implementation, to embark on the elaboration and agreement of the text of an international agreement and in the shortest possible length of time to open it for signing by all world states. The solution of this task will be one more step toward restraining the nuclear arms race.

SOVIET-U.S. RADIOLOGICAL WEAPONS BAN PROPOSAL SUBMITTED

LD101654 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 10, TASS--Today, the USSR and the USA submitted to the Committee on Disarmament a joint agreed proposal aimed at prohibiting radiological weapons, one of the new types of weapons of mass destruction. The decision in principle to undertake this initiative in the Committee on Disarmament was reached during the meeting in Vienna between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

The USSR has been a consistent champion of adopting practical measures to prevent the utilization of scientific and technological progress for the purposes of creating new types of weapons of mass destruction.

In 1975 Leonid Brezhnev, on behalf of the Soviet Union, made an important proposal to the effect that states and above all the major powers conclude an agreement to prohibit the creation of new types of weapons of mass destruction and of new systems of such weapons.

Discussion of this Soviet proposal at different international forums, including the United Nations, has demonstrated its timely and justified character and helped identify the specific types of weapons which would be considered as subject to prohibition without delay. This is fully applicable to radiological weapons.

The Soviet representative in the Committee on Disarmament, V. Israelyan, emphasized in his statement that the joint initiative of the two countries aims at preventing the emergence and any variety of radiological weapons. The U.S. representative in the committee A. Fisher pointed out the real danger of such weapons being created in many countries, expressing the hope for a speedy conclusion of an agreement to prohibit these weapons.

Representatives of states members of the committee have been stressing that this proposal provides a good basis for agreeing on an international treaty.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES 'ANNOUNCEMENT' ON BERLIN SECRETARIES MEETING

LD100955 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "Conference of Cent.. Committee Secretaries of Communist and Workers Parties of the Socialist Countries"]

[Text] From 3 to 5 July 1979 a conference took place in Berlin of the secretaries for international and ideological questions of the central committees of communist and workers parties of socialist countries.

The conference was attended by representatives:

Of the BCP, Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee; Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the Central Committee;

Of the MSZMP, Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee; Imre Gyori, secretary of the Central Committee;

Of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP], To Huu, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, head of the Central Committee Department for Propaganda and Agitation, and the section for science and educational institutions; Nguyen Thanh Le, member of the Central Committee and deputy head of the Central Committee Department for International Relations; Dao Duy Tung, candidate member of the Central Committee, deputy head of the Central Committee Department for Propaganda and Agitation, and editor in chief of TAP CHI CONG SAN, the theoretical journal of the VCP Central Committee;

Of the SED, Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee;

Of the Cuban Communist Party, Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the Central Committee Secretariat in charge of ideology and propaganda;

Of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party, Sisana Sisan, candidate member of the Central Committee, deputy head of the Central Committee Commission of Propaganda and Education, and minister of information, propaganda, culture and tourism of the Lao People's Democratic Republic;

Of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Gelegiyn Adyaa, secretary of the Central Committee;

Of the PZPR, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Andrzej Werblan, secretary of the Central Committee;

Of the RCP, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee;

Of the CPSU, Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Konstantin Viktorovich Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee; Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin, secretary of the Central Committee; Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, member of the Central Committee;

Of the CPCZ, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee; Jan Fojtik, secretary of the Central Committee; Josef Havlin, secretary of the Central Committee.

The conference was also attended by heads and deputy heads of departments and other officials of the central committees of the fraternal parties.

At the conference, a thorough exchange of information and views on current problems of the cooperation of the fraternal parties in the field of international politics and ideology, and on questions of agitation and propaganda took place. The participants expressed their satisfaction at the course and the results of the bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the various spheres of the building of socialism, including ideology, science and culture, and voiced their desire to continue to develop this cooperation in future.

The participants in the conference noted that the persistent and consistent attitude of the countries of the socialist community, and their principled foreign policy line, play an outstanding part in preventing another war, in consolidating international security and the further development of the process of detente.

It was noted unanimously that the Soviet-U.S. negotiations held in Vienna at the highest level and the treaty concluded between the USSR and the United States concerning the limitation of strategic offensive weapons constitute an important stage on the path toward the consolidation of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and of detente. Emphasis was laid on the significance of the contribution of the CPSU, the Soviet state and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the preparation and successful conclusion of this treaty.

It was stressed at the conference that the complete realization of the Vienna treaty opens up new prospects for the solution of foremost tasks of our time, such as the curbing of the arms race and subsequently disarmament, which would save mankind from the perils of another war.

At the conference emphasis was laid on the importance of the concrete and consistent activities of the socialist countries to consolidate peace and security in Europe in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki all-European conference. Note was taken of the constructive nature of the proposals and initiatives put forward at the meetings of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states in Bucharest and Moscow, as well as at the Budapest meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of these states. Attention was drawn to the importance of the successful preparations for and holding of the Madrid meeting of the member states of the Conference of European Security and Cooperation.

It was stressed at the conference that it is necessary to counteract actively any attempt by the aggressive circles of imperialism and other reactionary forces to undermine the process of detente by an intensified arms race, by hostile campaigns against the socialist countries, by stirring up enmity among the peoples, by activating revanchist and militarist, neofascist and neo-Nazi organizations and currents in some countries. Apart from political and diplomatic efforts this calls for intensive ideological activities in order to establish clarity in the minds of the public of all countries that it is imperialism and the militarist circles of NATO which are responsible for the arms race, and that attempts to blame socialism for this are totally unfounded. It will be recalled that the socialist countries stand for the cessation of the arms race and disarmament.

It is important to inform public opinion comprehensively about the peace initiatives of the countries of the socialist community, about their mounting contribution to the solution of global problems of our time affecting all mankind. The 40th anniversary of the start of World War II is a potent reminder to the peoples that it is necessary to intensify the struggle for a durable peace, for the prevention of another war disaster.

The participants in the conference stressed that the propagation of the economic, scientific technical, sociopolitical and cultural achievements of socialism which confirm its vital strength and reveal the great creative possibilities of the new system is now as before one of the most important aspects of the joint ideological work of the fraternal parties.

A great role in the development of the socialist countries, in the strengthening of their international positions, is played by the consolidation of their friendship and solidarity, the expansion and deepening of their manifold, mutually advantageous cooperation and their increasingly extensive participation in the international exchange of material and intellectual values. The 30th anniversary of CEMA demonstrated the tremendous socioeconomic achievements of the socialist member countries of CEMA, the successes of their cooperation within the framework of this organization, of the prospects for their further development and deepening.

Great attention was paid to cooperation in the examination of theoretical and practical problems of socialism, of new phenomena and trends in the development of today's world which constantly confirm and enrich dialectical and historical materialism and scientific socialism, Marxism-Leninism--the revolutionary world outlook of the working class.

Note was taken of the topical significance of the exchange of experience on the work of ideological education and its constant perfection with regard to the dynamism of modern social life and the considerable rise in the cultural level and intellectual needs of the builders of the new society. As an effective method of the joint discussion of fundamental questions of the worldwide revolutionary process note was taken of the significance of dialog and exchange of views as well as international theoretical conferences which are being held in accordance with the norms universally valid within the communist movement with the broad participation of representatives of fraternal parties.

In the spirit of the ideas enshrined in the document of the conference of European communist and workers parties held in Berlin 3 years ago, the conference participants noted the importance and topicality of the strengthening of the cooperation and solidarity of the communist and workers parties, of all revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces. They voiced the determination of their parties to support consistently the struggle waged by the peoples for freedom and independence, for their sacred right to decide their own destiny without any outside interference, against imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, against racism and apartheid, for overcoming underdevelopment, for transforming international economic relations on a democratic basis, and for the creation of a new world economic system, for peace, friendship and the progress of the peoples of our planet.

The participants in the conference stressed the great importance of the forthcoming sixth conference of heads of state and governments of the nonalined countries in Havana, and expressed their conviction that its successful completion will contribute to the consolidation of the unity and solidarity of the peoples of the nonalined countries in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism, for their independent socioeconomic development, to detente and cooperation throughout the world. The conference proceeded in an atmosphere of businesslike, friendly cooperation and international solidarity.

WEST'S ATTEMPTS TO RETALIATE AGAINST OPEC SCORED

LD102208 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Andrey Korneyev commentary: "A Policy Doomed to Failure"]

[Text] The worse the energy and fuel situation in the developed capitalist states becomes, the greater is the torrent of threats the West unleashes against OPEC members. Events since the economic summit in Tokyo of the seven powers of the industrial world confirm this rule. Before returning to the United States, President Carter said that the current oil policy of the OPEC states is, as he put it, unjustified. Concerning the recent decision of the organization to raise oil prices, he said that the decision made it more possible for the world capitalist positions to experience a greater degree of deterioration. Although this may be correct, the cause of the worsening energy crisis in the West lies in something else, above all because the Western powers, including the United States, which is the biggest energy consumer in the capitalist world, have done nothing to curb oil consumption. Indeed, its consumption has been growing steadily since 1973 and consequently Washington's dependence on oil imports has increased. The import of foreign oil has guaranteed the American oil companies 10 times the profits that could be secured from the production of American oilfields or other energy sources. Because of this growing dependence and its control of 80 percent of oil available to Western consumers, international capitalism has increasingly created an artificial fuel shortage which has reaped a huge profit for it. The Tokyo meeting, according to the New York TIMES, was an overdue attempt to reduce energy consumption to any level. The paper points out that the governments of the industrial states, which have not been able to adapt their economies to a lower rate of consumption in recent years, have found themselves compelled to adapt more speedily and painfully to the new circumstances.

In the light of this situation, the need may appear urgent for dealing with the problems created by the crisis. But the West resorts to its traditional way of directing its blow against the OPEC states. So long as the West, or rather Washington, has no hope of splitting the OPEC states from within by exploiting the differing social, economic and political beliefs, Washington will try to solve its energy problem from a position of strength. This explains the idea of establishing a bloc of oil consumers to demonstrate a hard line and an iron will toward OPEC, as indicated by leaders of the Energy Department of the American administration. This very idea is also behind the plan to set up the so-called quick response American corps for intervention in the affairs of the Middle East. But the dialog from a position of strength which is being imposed by American imperialism is meeting with growing resistance among the peoples of the Arab countries. The Iraqi oil minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim said that the United States should realize that oil involves the threat of an explosion, literally and metaphorically, because any aggression against an oil-producing state would result in unsatisfactory consequences for those who attempt it. We will never allow anything to prevent the consolidation of our lawful right to insure national interests, including those relating to oil policy. The Syrian paper TISHRIN said that the Arabs reject the American gunboat policy and warned that such a policy is doomed to failure.

RSFSR PAPER EXAMINES NATURE OF ARAB, AFRICAN NATIONALISM

LD091517 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences Ye. Tarabrin: "Nationalism and the Liberation Struggle"]

[Text] SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA readers A. Golovenko (Moscow), P. Rudin (Sverdlovsk), S. Semenikhin (Irkutsk) and others ask us to give an account of the kind of role played at present by nationalism in the policy of the countries of Africa and the Arab East.

Anti-imperialist nationalism is the traditional ideology of the national liberation revolutions in the majority of countries of the Arab East and Africa. Nationalism is also the predominant ideological trend in states which have thrown off direct colonial oppression. This is determined by the fact that the process of national liberation does not end in the attainment of political sovereignty, which represents an extremely important--but only the first--step to true independence. The liberated countries still remain a part of the world exploited by imperialist monopolies and here the nationalism of an oppressed nation has not exhausted itself. Its general democratic content is retained, reflecting the tendency of the people toward national rebirth, economic independence and social progress.

V.I. Lenin elaborated a broad and dialectic approach to nationalism as to a distinctive synthesis of ideology and policy and also psychology in the interpretation of the nation as the supreme extrahistorical and supraclass form of social unity. In this he clearly distinguished the nationalism of the oppressing nation and that of the oppressed nation, of the large and the small, and especially stressed the need to analyze it from class positions.

Lenin's methodological and general theoretical instructions are especially important because in many countries the aspirations and goals of that class or social group which act in any given specific historical conditions as the herald of nationalistic ideas and which simultaneously implement both domestic and foreign policy are usually passed off as the general national interests.

By virtue of these circumstances the character of nationalism and its role in policy change in accordance with the correlation of class forces in any particular country, depending on the historical stage of development being experienced, nationalism is capable of evolving from progressive tendencies to reactionary ones. In this connection it is extremely important to see the correlation and interconnection between nationalism and the problem of the unity of liberated countries within the Arab world and the African Continent.

Such an analysis is interesting for several reasons. In the first place both these regions are linked not only geographically but also politically. Seven countries of North Africa are members of the Arab League. They are also members of the OAU. Secondly, the nationalism of the Arab nation is characteristic of all Arab countries and must formally serve as the factor cementing their unity. Thirdly, African nationalism under whose flag Africa's liberation from colonialism's yoke took place and whose ideas formed the basis of the OAU's Charter, is still required to play the role of an analagous factor on the African Continent in spite of all metamorphosis to which it has been subjected.

About 20 years ago bourgeois science and Western politicians had anathematized Arab and African nationalism. They saw it as the fundamental evil and the main threat to the positions of the metropolitan states and their NATO allies in Africa and the Near East. Nationalism is the "revolt" of the people, it is "the symbol and instrument of anticolonialism," nationalism is "one of the most explosive systems"--the pages of the Western periodical press and scientific publications were dotted with these and similar epithets. The famous British historian A. Toynbee, for example, described nationalism as "a horrible curse" and "a perversion of democracy."

A diametrically opposite phenomenon is observed today. The speeches of statesmen especially those from France, England, and the United States shower nationalism with compliments and talk of the need for "according it the maximum respect."

What has happened? What has changed--nationalism or imperialism? What is the basis of such a paradoxical reevaluation?

It would seem that it is not easy to give a simple answer to these questions. It stands to reason that the fact that the general enhancement of the role of liberated countries in world affairs and their influence in the system of international relations forces the Western powers to reckon with the spiritual values of these countries and in particular with nationalism, which is of considerable significance here. Nor can you ignore the neocolonialists' capacity for mimicry. They of course cannot fail to see that in many cases, for example in countries which have chosen a socialist orientation (and are adhering to this), nationalism reflects general national patriotic interests.

The main factors of the change of the West's attitude toward Arab and African nationalism consist, however, of something else. The evolution of nationalism as a whole has led to the situation where, in a number of countries--for example Egypt--it no longer acts as before as a consistent opponent of imperialism but frequently even facilitates the pursuit of a neocolonialist policy. The current Egyptian leadership's participation in concluding a separate deal with Israel can serve as an example--this has been a deal serving primarily the interests of American imperialists and their partners. The evolution of general Arab nationalism and pan-African nationalism in the direction of local brands of nationalism, which are also known as country or state [etativniy] versions of nationalism, leads to serious divergences on very important questions and even to interstate conflicts. In this connection the activity of institutions such as the Arab League and the OAU are becoming more and more complicated.

The fact that bourgeois nationalism in developed capitalist states long ago completely lost any progressive content and turned into the nationalism of an oppressing nation, into aggressive chauvinism, requires no proof. In countries of the Arab East and Africa the situation is different. There the nationalism of the period of the national liberation revolutions was directed against imperialism and colonialism. It was an anti-imperialist and often revolutionary nationalism. However, with time it began in a number of cases to degenerate to petit bourgeois nationalism which is characterized by the features of bourgeois nationalism: the desire to perpetuate national differences and barriers, the emphasizing of one's own nation's superiority and so on. In this connection the class-political content of nationalism changes, which cannot fail to be reflected in the corresponding countries' foreign policy courses.

It is no coincidence that the current Beijing leaders are making their main gamble precisely on petit bourgeois nationalism in the liberated countries in a desire to establish their hegemony there. Here they are trying to galvanize the process of the negative evolution of Arab and African nationalism with the aim of undermining the unity of countries in both regions and to transform the nationalist slogans, by changing their sociopolitical thrust, into a means of opposing the cohesion of the anti-imperialist forces.

It would be untrue to claim that nationalism in Arab and African countries is losing its general democratic content. In many of them, especially those embarking on the progressive path of development, it still bears an anti-imperialist potential, and mainly because it is linked not with the bourgeoisie but with the broad non-proletarian or semi-proletarian masses of working people. A number of Arab leaders interpret Arab nationalism as a means of defense against imperialist conspiracies, a weapon against aggression and foreign domination and they equate nationalism with the fraternity of the Arab peoples in the struggle for true independence and the sovereignty of the whole Arab nation. In their turn progressive African leaders also perceive nationalism as an expression of the demand for the equality of men and for justice.

At the same time, no nationalism in the modern Arab world and in Africa can be an ideological current completely lacking in tendencies toward national antagonism and chauvinism. This would contradict social nature. [paragraph continues]

That is why the possibility and danger are always there that they will lose their anti-imperialist charge and that they will evolve in directions which would lead to the disintegration of the Arab nation and the destruction of African unity.

The process of the transformation of nationalism into nationalist extremism observed here and there merits special attention. It is common knowledge that such extremism is the main element of the policy and ideology of anticommunism. The nationalistic extremism of the Egyptian and Somali leaderships led to precisely such a result. At the same time, as the facts show, an acute weakening in the potential for opposing the aggressive policy of imperialism, neocolonialism and Zionism is taking place simultaneously.

Nationalism as an ideology has a broad social base in Arab and African countries, plays an active role in their spiritual and political life and is a long-term phenomenon. Nevertheless, revolutionary democrats and other progressive circles of these countries must, it would seem, take a vigilant and wary attitude toward this ideology, especially in connection with attempts by neocolonists and their Maoist and other accomplices to use nationalism for their own ends. Thus it must be a question of retaining the anti-imperialist thrust of nationalism, combining its ideas with internationalist patriotic ideology. Otherwise it would hardly be possible to maintain, still less to strengthen, the unity of liberated countries in the Arab world and in Africa. At the same time their split is equivalent to capitulation to imperialism.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES WHO DIRECTOR GENERAL

LD101924 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 10, TASS--Alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov received Director General of the World Health Organisation Halfdan Mahler in the Kremlin today.

During the meeting, they discussed problems pertaining to the W.H.O. activities, further consolidation of that organisation's cooperation with Soviet health care bodies, medical institutions, and research centres, and activisation of the work to implement the declaration of the international conference on first medical aid held in Alma-Ata (Kazakhstan).

GATT ISSUES REPORT ON LDC'S FOREIGN TRADE PROBLEMS

LD092148 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 9 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 9, TASS--The gravity of foreign trade problems which the developing countries of Africa, Asia and Latin American encounter is admitted in an annual report issued here by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) of which 84 states are members.

The developing countries' foreign trade deficit constantly grows owing to the fact that the prices of their agricultural produce and industrial raw materials practically remain unchanged while the prices of manufactures which they import from Western countries continuously go up. The foreign trade debt of a number of developing countries has assumed huge proportions, and this seriously undermines their economies.

These matters were discused at the many-year negotiations within the GATT framework, which got the name "the Tokyo round" and which ended in April this year. At that time practically all the developing countries refused to sign the final documents of the Tokyo round, since their interests were not satisfied.

Indignation was aroused, in particular, by the refusal of the USA and other Western countries to ensure a wider-than-now access for the developing countries' goods to their markets while national and transnational monopolies penetrate the markets of young states to an increasing extent. These deep contradictions are admitted in the present report of the GATT. It says that a number of representatives of developing countries are earnestly concerned over the fact that the multilateral talks are marking time.

Though the participants in the Tokyo round have long engaged in the discussion of trade, 'liberalization' matters, i.e. removal of customs barriers and quotas, the USA, Japan and Common Market countries are unwilling to reconsider in earnest their protectionist laws.

COMMENT ON EAST-WEST BOOK PUBLICATION EXCHANGES

LD101648 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

["Cultural Exchanges in the Service of Peace"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 10, TASS--TASS commentator Eduard Kozlov writes:

International cultural exchanges are viewed by the Soviet state as an important vehicle for strenghtening the friendly ties between the peoples of the USSR and other countries.

The time that has elapsed since the conference in Helsinki has convincingly demonstrated that despite the differences in political outlooks, publishers of different countries can successfully conduct negotiations between themselves, thus making concrete contributions to international cultural exchanges. The Soviet copyright agency (VAAP), for instance, has mutually advantageous business relations with over a thousand copyright and other legal societies, publishing firms, literary agencies, theatrical and musical organisations, in almost 80 countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. VAAP's partners in the United States are 105 such firms; agencies and societies, in Spain--90, the FRG--84, the United Kingdom--60, France--50, Italy--40 and 22 in Japan.

In keeping with the recommendations of the Helsinki conference, Soviet publishers have substantially broadened translation and issue of books by foreign authors. While in 1971 the Soviet Union published 67 million books by foreign authors, in 1975 the figure was 80 million, in 1976--97 million, reaching 121 million copies in 1977.

It should be noted that following the Helsinki conference it is not single, but rather scores of, Western publishers [who] are publishing books by Soviet authors. In the last five years the publishing houses of the capitalist countries acquired copyrights for 1,319 works of Soviet fiction.

Still, there are quite a few obstacles preventing some of the Soviet publications from reaching readers in Western countries. Thus, in 1978 copyrights were obtained, through VAAP, for publishing in USSR 154 books by U.S. authors, 135 by British, and 87 by West German writers, while VAAP's partners in the United States, in turn, acquired rights to publish 132 works by Soviet authors, 35 in the United Kingdom and 58 in the FRG. Such an imbalance cannot but pose an obstacle on the path of equal international book exchange.

The Soviet Union has consistently striven to broaden exchanges between the peoples through the vehicle of books. As was noted by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, books enhance reciprocal trust, helping the development of cooperation and consolidating peace among the states.

TASS NOTES CONTINUING DECLINE OF SKYLAB'S ORBIT

LD101724 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 10, TASS--The U.S. space station Skylab continues falling. In the past day, it came closer to the earth by 12 kilometres. According to the latest predictions of scientists, the ship will enter dense layers of the atmosphere and will fall on July 11 between 10 and 22 hours GMT. Specialists predict that Skylab will, possibly, fall in the southern part of the Atlantic or the Indian Ocean, on Australia or New Guina. If because of unforseen circumstances the ship enters dense layers of the atmosphere later its falling fragments can reach the territory of the USA. As it was announced today in Washington, these forecasts are approximate. Even the predictions made two hours before Skylab's fall can be correct only 20 per cent, American scientists note.

[Moscow TASS in English at 0828 GMT on 11 Jul 79 reports: "According to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the American space station Skylab is to fall to earth today between 3 hours 20 minutes and 21 hours 20 minutes Washington time. Most of the Skylab's wreckage is expected to fall into the South Atlantic waters. It is not ruled out that some heavy fragments may fall on the territory of Australia. In case they Skylab stays up for one more orbit some of its fragments may fall on the territory of the Middle West of the USA. If the station ceases to exist somewhat earlier its wreckage will be scattered over area of Canada to the north of the Great Lakes.]

PRAVDA CITES PRODETENTE ARGUMENTS OF BOOK ON USSR-U.S. TIES

LD101221 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Report by PRAVDA correspondent Ye. Rusakov: "The Battle for Minds"]

[Text] "For the American people U.S. relations with the Soviet Union are the most difficult and most important problem of the forthcoming decade. This problem surpasses all others in terms of its significance because both countries are involved in an arms race which neither of them can win and in which the development of unprecedented means of mutual destruction outstrips diplomacy." These words by William Fulbright, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, open the book "Detente or Catastrophe. Commonsense in American-Soviet Relations."

The publication of a book devoted to the most important aspects of American-Soviet relations acquires special significance at a time when, in connection with the signing of the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty, an acute confrontation has developed between the supporters of the realistic course and the hawks in the United States on whose outcome depend not only the Senate's ratification of the SALT II treaty but also to a considerable extent the future of American-Soviet relations and the fate of the world at large.

The authors of the collection of articles are consistent advocates of the detente policy. "All the authors in the collection, except Congressman L. Aspin and former Senator W. Fulbright, are members of the American Committee for East-West Accord," the committee's Vice President F. Neal writes. "They do not expect American-Soviet relations to evolve into fraternization, even at best.

They believe that fundamental differences divide the two societies.... But they are convinced that on the basis of detente it is possible to elaborate relations with the Soviet Union which correspond to obvious mutual interests and to the interests of the whole world. They are also convinced that we must act in this direction for the sake of our common future and our civilization.... By criticizing various sensations and panic analyses of Soviet military might they warn that only with the help of SALT agreements based on equality and leading to the reduction of arms can the United States safeguard security and insure hope for the future."

"My argument in favor of detente is simple. Detente does not mean that we must love the Russians or that the Russians must love us," the well-known economist J. Galbraith, co-chairman of the committee notes. "Detente implies relations with the Soviet Union which permit us to reach agreements which will avert the threat of the destruction of both states and peoples."

One would think that in our day there is no need to remind people that there is no reasonable alternative to detente. However, just the opposite approach to detente and to the realities of the modern world forms the basis of the arguments of U.S. opponents of the SALT II treaty. Contrary to reason the hawks try to show that the treaty "weakens" U.S. security. Their arguments take the form of profound reasoning about the technical military "imperfections" of the treaty which, they say, foreordain unilaternal advantages for the Soviet Union. Noting that the "military mathematics of potential mutual destruction" used by the opponents of detente have lost all contact with reality, the well-known diplomat and historian George Kennan writes that their aspirations are in fact dictated by a reluctance to abandon their purely negative and totally hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union. Exposing the hawks' veiled methods, S. Cohen, of Princeton University, writes: "Those Americans who maintain that detente is a 'one-way street,' that it 'gives us nothing' or that the two countries have no common fundamental interests ought to come out and say that they prefer the escalation of the arms race, the spread of nuclear weapons and the intensification of the threat of mutual destruction--deliberate or as a result of a fatal error."

Nostalgia for the days of the U.S. atomic monopoly and reliance on force as a means of restoring the dominant U.S. strategic and military positions in the world and combating sociopolitical changes on the planet--these are what lie behind the hawks' frantic campaign against the SALT II treaty and against detente. The doctrine of "taking the Soviet Union by starvation" is fashionable among SALT II opponents. Its advocates argue that it is possible to impose on the Soviet Union an arms race of such dimensions as are economically unbearable. In pursuit of the chimera of military superiority they are prepared to sharply crank up the arms race without regard for its dangerous consequences. The authors of the collection show that to gamble on "wearing down" the Soviet Union is not only dangerous but economically impracticable. "The deteriorating U.S. balance of payments, the growing expenditure on energy, the decline of the educational system, the hopeless poverty of the Negroes and a multitude of other problems which are becoming more acute because of the shortage of funds threaten to undermine our society from within," the international lawyer S. Pisar writes in this connection.

The authors of the collection demonstrate the illusory nature of the hopes of those who gamble on force and on changing the Soviet social and political system under their pressure.

"In no way can the United States impose internal political changes on the Soviet Union, such attempts can have--and already have had--opposite results," F. Neal writes in this connection. "The 'human rights' campaign is doomed to failure and is detrimental to American-Soviet relations." D. Kendall, chairman of the Pepsico Board of Directors, calls the discriminatory amendments to the trade law "tragic."

The authors of the collection analyze in detail and refute various fabrications about the "Soviet military threat" which the hawks use as their chief means of attacking detente and the SALT II treaty. "The assertions that the Soviet Union has achieved strategic superiority and we have lost the ability to retaliate effectively do not square with the facts," Prof S. Drell writes. "Many of those who once proclaimed the non-existent bomber gap--that is, the United States had fewer bombers than the USSR--and then the missile gap and ABM gap, are now warning us about the civil defense gap and Soviet nuclear superiority," writes G. Kistiakowsky, former scientific and technical assistant to President D. Eisenhower, quoting as an example the present head of the "Committee on the Present Danger" Paul Nitze. "Their apocalyptic scenarios are nightmares divorced from reality." Kistiakowsky expresses the hope that "SALT II will lay the foundation for the curtailment of the arms race and for a new and safer era."

"We must pay more attention to political and not military decisions," Congressman L. Aspin stresses. "SALT II being the most obvious example. SALT II makes it possible to impose mutual and controlled restrictions on both superpowers."

While noting the paramount significance of strategic arms limitation, the authors of the articles also come out in favor of Soviet-American cooperation in various spheres of life. "The reduction of the threat of nuclear war is the first, obligatory and irrefutable argument in favor of detente," S. Cohen notes. "But cooperation in the sphere of preventing war is inseparable from broader forms of cooperation which strengthen stable relations between the two countries."

"Detente is an attempt to create positive mutual relations and lessen tension and antagonism by focusing efforts on the sphere of mutual interest and benefit or on questions where a mutually advantageous solution is possible," D. Kendall notes. "Intergovernmental cooperation to combat environmental polution, in public health and in the transport sphere, cultural exchange and, especially, trade are very promising spheres for broadening positive mutual relations of this kind."

Analyzing the experience accumulated over the years of detente, the prominent representatives of the American public draw attention to the fact that detente is a complex process associated with constantly overcoming the burden of the past and the negative accretions of the present. "Even at best," S. Cohen writes, "negotiations will be hard and serious misunderstandings and acute differences may arise between the United States and the USSR. The task is to ease these differences and conflicts more and more at each stage. After all, we are talking about two old rivals with very different social systems, political traditions and ideologies. It would be a dangerous mistake to believe that these differences will disappear immediately or will lessen considerably."

The opponents of detente are in a minority, albeit a well-organized, vociferous minority with large financial resources and a lack of fastidiousness as far as methods are concerned. The demagoguery of intimidation is often effective, especially in view of the psychological burden of cold war syndromes. Public opinion polls confirm again and again that the vast majority of Americans supports detente and strategic arms limitation. [paragraph continues]

However, the book's authors note, they are a less cohesive force than the hawks and in a number of cases they occupy the position of the "silent majority." This enables the advocates of the military-industrial complex to secure such steps as the decision to deploy MX mobile missiles, which contradicts the spirit of SALT II as well as placing an extra burden on the American taxpayer. G. Kistiakowsky calls the plan to deploy MX missiles "potentially provocative." MX is also criticized in the book by Professor Drell.

The diverse ideas and arguments put forward by the book's authors can be reduced to a common denominator: Detente requires constant and unflagging efforts, and the battle for the minds of Americans continues. The outcome of the struggle for the ratification of the SALT II treaty and for the positive development of Soviet-American relations largely depends on this battle.

CONTRASTS IN U.S., SOVIET POLICY IN MEDITERRANEAN REGION

LD101321 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by N. Kovalskiy: "A Climate of Detente for the Mediterranean"]

[Text] More and more frequently the attention of the peace-loving public is being attracted by the situation in the Mediterranean. Recent years have seen several big international forums to discuss the situation that has taken shape in this region. The biggest impact was made, perhaps, by last year's international conference "For Peace, Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean" in Athens which was attended by around 400 delegates representing various political and ideological currents.

This May, there was another international conference in Athens convened on a broad representative basis. It is noteworthy that a number of southern European countries' communist parties and representatives of North African national liberation forces participated in it together with socialists.

Communists, socialists, revolutionary democrats and progressive Christians--this is the constantly broadening political spectrum of forces united by a desire to prevent the growth of tension in the Mediterranean and turn it into a sea of peace and friendly cooperation.

The concern of the peace-loving forces is understandable when you consider that imperialism is increasing its military presence in this region, is seeking to strengthen political positions and regards the Mediterranean in particular as a bridgehead for implementing its military political plans in the Near East. The doctrine of U.S. "direct presence" in the Mediterranean has been launched to validate this course. According to the NATO leaders' designs the implementation of the doctrine should compensate for the damage to U.S. interests caused by the loss of military bases in Iran. Putting this policy into practice, American General Haig, former supreme allied commander of NATO forces Europe, called the strengthening of NATO's southeast flank "the most urgent task." American Admirals--H. Shear, supreme allied commander southern Europe, and Robert Schulz, commander of a U.S. 6th Fleet aircraft-carrier task force, whom some journalists call "the strongest man in the Mediterranean"--speak in the same vein.

The U.S. and NATO imperialist strategy in the Mediterranean consists primarily in creating a powerful strike force potential which would influence the situation in this region by military and other means, but the NATO military structure, the U.S. 6th Fleet and U.S. bases in a number of Mediterranean countries seem to the American military to be inadequate. Reports have appeared in the Western press about plans to create METO--a Near East version of NATO--the first step being an organized military alliance between Israel and Egypt.

It is envisaged that the leading force in this bloc would be Israel which has trebled its number of tanks and armored personnel transporters since the 1973 war and has received $4.5 billion worth of U.S. military deliveries since that time. Measures are being adopted to directly integrate Egyptian Armed Forces in the West's military system. U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown has been there for that purpose. As the Washington POST wrote, representative of the American Navy have carried out an assessment of Egyptian ships. Therefore, the May conference in Athens had grounds for noting that "imperialism allocates the role of gendarme and aggressor in the Mediterranean to As-Sadat's Egyptian regime."

The heightened U.S. interest in Turkey, which Washington has been diligently coaxing recently, and NATO's intrigues against Cyprus are connected with the desire to strengthen military positions in the southeastern part of the Mediterranean. The growing desire to expand NATO by bringing in Spain and restoring Greece to this organization also contributes to the growth of tension in the Mediterranean. Admiral Shear said: "I would like to see Spain in NATO tomorrow morning with the subsequent close coordination of our defense strategies." The visits to that country by certain American secretaries are linked to attempts to implement this plan. Spain's ARRIBA wrote that dissatisfaction is being expressed in the United States in connection with "certain indifference on Madrid's part regarding this question." However, this position is apparently in keeping with the sentiments of the broad Spanish public.

One of imperialism's aims in the Mediterranean is the desire to hinder the growth of left-wing, democratic forces in this area and the process of social--and in a number of countries, national--liberation. Washington has repeatedly talked about the "undesirability" of the possible participation of communists in the governments of France, Italy and Spain. The activity of R. Gardner, U.S. ambassador in Rome, during preparations for the June parliamentary elections in Italy was evidence of the hardening of this position which constitutes interference in internal affairs.

Essentially NATO's Mediterranean military machine has become an instrument whose job also is to hinder the development of anti-imperialist liberation processes in the countries of the southern Mediterranean. Clearly this is what A. Haig had in mind when he said that it is necessary to "think in broader terms than the geographical limits of NATO."

This policy encounters natural resistance on the part of the peoples of these countries who have correctly understood its meaning. "The ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean today," Libyan leader M. al-Qadhdhafi said, "are an active means of pressurizing the peoples of Africa just as they were a half-century ago. This fleet is a link in the chain of plots against the Arab countries, Mozambique, Angola, Ethiopia and other independent regimes. It supports the reactionary forces, including Israel and racist minority governments."

The American and NATO military would like to turn military maneuvers in the Mediterranean basin, which are growing in number all the time, into a show of force, a means of intimidating the peoples. In the past 2 years there have been large-scale exercises here, unprecedented in their scope and ambition. Over 90 ships (including 2 U.S. aircraft-carriers--the "Forrestal" and the "Kennedy") figured in operation "Display Determination" alone.

All the arguments about the "urgent" need to build up U.S. and NATO forces in the Mediterranean are accompanied by the usual tales about the "Soviet threat." However, these anti-Soviet fabrications fall apart completely when faced with the USSR's clear-cut political course in the Mediterranean. The international public is well aware that the Soviet Union, which is a Black Sea and, in that sense, a Mediterranean power, is interested in insuring that the peoples of all the countries in the area enjoy all the benefits of detente and peaceful cooperation. In conjunction with the other Warsaw Pact states the USSR restated at the Foreign Ministers Committee May session in Budapest its readiness to extend confidence-building measure to the Mediterranean area also.

This statement of the question is a logical extension of the Soviet policy of transforming the Mediterranean into a sea of peace and friendly cooperation. The main reasons for this interest are as follows: First, the liquidation of local seats of war and tension is one of the indispensable conditions leading to the strengthening of universal peace. Second, the routes linking the Soviet land's southern ports with the world's oceans pass through the Mediterranean. Third, approaches to Soviet borders lie in this region and Soviet people want tranquillity to reign thereon.

At a recent press conference A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, was asked whether L.I. Brezhnev had examined with President J. Carter at the Vienna meeting the problem of extending confidence-building measures between countries to areas of the Mediterranean. The reply was as follows:

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said it would be good if the steps countries can agree on in the sphere of detente in Europe, especially military detente, were to apply to the Mediterranean region too. The proposals we have made in the past regarding the Mediterranean, including the one regarding the withdrawal of certain categories of warships from the area, are well known."

There is a growing realization among the public of the Mediterranean countries that the USSR's Mediterranean policy curbs imperialism's militarist aspirations in this region and prevents the launching of a broad offensive against the forces struggling for national independence and social progress.

Naturally, the military political issues are not the Mediterranean public's only worry although they have priority, of course. It is also raising questions of social, economic and cultural development and, in particular, it closely followed the discussion of them at the recent conference of government experts in Malta. But, at the same time, the Mediterranean peoples realize that the solution of all problems stems from the basic task of safeguarding peace and halting the arms race.

Faced with the complex international situation in the Mediterranean, peace-loving social forces are seeking a chance to normalize it. There is a growing awareness among them of the importance of cohesion and joint actions in the basis of common interest in restoring to the Mediterranean Sea, as the Athens conference said, its vocation--to be a sea of peace.

QUICK-REACTION FORCE EVOKES 'WORLD GENDARME' ROLE

LD101305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko article: "Resurrection of the Gendarme"]

[Text] At present the American press is animatedly discussing the results of the conference of the interagency policy review committee which took place in the White House 21 June. This conference, in which leading figures in the administration took part, formulated so-called "special recommendations" to President Carter. The implementation of the recommendations, as the local press now notes, will be a "turning point" in U.S. policy in the Near East.

Indeed, the specific "recommendations" directly concern the Near East. However, their meaning goes far beyond the bounds of that region--it is, rather, a question of the so-called "post-Vietnam" strategic concept of the use of American Armed Forces as a "world gendarme." This idea is put forward, for instance, by J. Hoagland in an article published by the Washington POST the other day. "Certain high-ranking political strategists," he writes, "now hope that the decisions which will eventually be adopted as a result of a broad analysis of Near East problems will indicate new readiness on the part of the government to renounce the post-Vietnam era and again make use of its military might abroad, if this becomes necessary to defend U.S. interests.

In general, as the press notes, citing official sources, it has been decided "in essence to expand the American military presence in the Near East and the Persian Gulf region," which, it is said, is dictated by the goals of strengthening the U.S. strategic position in that region. The "centerpiece" of this program is to be the concept of "quick reaction over the horizon," elaborated 6 months ago in response to the Iranian revolution; the author of this concept was Z. Brzezinski. Within its framework, the United States intends to create a special expeditionary corps of 110,000 men, intended, the Washington POST writes, for rapid transfer to the Near East, the Persian Gulf or any other region of the "Third World."

With respect to the Arab East, America's propaganda apparatus is piling up the horrors by frightening people with the "oil famine" which has broken out in the United States allegedly only because of the Arab's policy, who are using oil as a weapon against the United States. Hence the "natural right" of the United States to "retaliate." As for "any other region of the Third World," such a pretext will be sought as a threat arises to American military, strategic and economic interests in those regions.

The second aspect of the plan is the rapid deployment of U.S. naval forces--the strengthening of the permanent presence of American naval forces in the Indian Ocean, which "when needed" could be rapidly transferred to the Arabian Sea. This plan provides for the deployment of a new U.S. 5th fleet in the Indian Ocean and the addition of two destroyers to the naval forces permanently plying the Persian Gulf. Diego Garcia Island, which is being transformed into a major U.S. naval and air base, is becoming an important American naval and air force strong point.

The air force is set the task of carrying out "deterrent" visits, demonstrating Washington's military might, to Arab countries which permit themselves to display "obstinacy" with respect to American policy in those regions. Moreover it has been decided to increase military aid to pro-American regimes in that region and top-level contacts with "Washington's friends."

There is one more very important fact which the press prefers to keep quiet about. If the Pentagon again tries to resurrect the phantom of the world gendarme and implement such a policy throughout the world, the role of its "policeman" in the Near East is allotted to Israel. "Encouraging" military aid is intended for the Tel Aviv militarist machine. According to a report of the international policy center. the U.S. Government recently took an unprecedented step in permitting Tel Aviv to use $107 million of credits in foreign military aid for the production of Chariot tanks. Also on Israel's "shopping list" recently submitted to Congress is $44 million worth of the latest electronic hardware for artillery and for the American M-60 tanks already in the Israeli Army.

In recent years American military and economic aid to Israel has been maintained at a level of $2.2 billion. As "extraordinary aid," as the WALL STREET JOURNAL reports, Tel Aviv will receive additional military supplies worth $3 billion over the next 3 years. This is not only payment for the so-called "peace treaty" with Egypt but also a concrete manifestation of the strategic concepts being nurtured by the United States in the Near East. Egypt is not forgotten: Military supplies to that country are also increasing. And this is no accident. The U.S. "expeditionary corps" needs backup and support. As observers believe, the White House conference also examined a plan for joint Israeli-Egyptian "police forces" in the Near East, which again, in case of "necessity", would support the American "quick-reaction" forces.

The question arises: Why, despite the lessons of Vietnam, is the United States again becoming drawn into a dangerous policy fraught with adventure; why is it again trying to play the part of "world gendarme"? It is a question of time, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR writes. Time has swept the pro-American shah of Iran from the arena, changed the situation in the Near East and posed very acutely the question of Arab oil. That is why America has "lost its former patience."

The concept of "quick reaction" appeared immediately after the revolution in Iran. At that time the action of a "show of strength"--shipping an F-15 squadron to Saudi Arabia and sending aircraft carriers to the Arabian Sea--was elaborated jointly with the Pentagon chiefs. But it then became clear how dangerous that action is. The "show of strength" was counterproductive. Although American officials now acknowledge this, the idea itself still remains, the Washington POST believes. Yes, events in Iran have shed light on the acuteness of the Near East problem. The U.S. strategy in that region has collapsed. Deprived of firm support and encountering growing resistance from the Arabs, against the logic of life it is again turning to the possibilities of the use of force.

It is being noted here that the "new concepts" of U.S. foreign policy being formulated in Washington flow logically from the essence of the treaty between Egypt and Israel which was concluded at U.S. bidding. It is already obvious that this "peace" treaty is aimed against the progressive Arab regimes.

Strong pressure is simultaneously being exerted against such countries as Saudi Arabia, which was formerly counted unconditionally among Washington's "traditional friends." [paragraph continues]

Riyadh is accused of "putting obstacles in the path of the establishment of peace in the Near East." It is being reminded with increasing frequency that "special relations" with the United States cannot be a "one-way street." And whereas immediately after the overthrow of the shah the American "military show" off the borders of Saudi Arabia was presented by propaganda as a friendly gesture and a desire to "defend the country", now the U.S. "quick reaction" corps is aimed at the country's oil wells. And Saudi Arabia is well aware of that. Quite recently, in an interview for NEWSWEEK magazine, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral wealth, resolutely condemned the plans for U.S. military intervention in the Near East. "If anyone is thinking", he said, "about a possible occupation of the oilfields, let him forget it. It is impossible." He went on to stress that the Arab peoples will resist the implementation of such plans. According to Yamani, an attempt to occupy the oilfields would lead to the complete cessation of oil extraction for several years.

The concept of "quick reaction" reflects both the bitter domestic political struggle which has unfolded in the American arena and attempts to find a "way out" of the energy crisis which has been artificially created here. The press reports, for instance, that not everything went smoothly at the 2-day White House conference. At first, the Washington POST asserts, the State Department tried to object to "any decisions which would signal encouragement for U.S. military intervention in the OPEC region." Then it conceded point after point to the military.

The U.S. interventionist plans are arousing indignation in the world. They contradict the spirit of the time and the principle of the nonuse of force, which is acknowledged and proclaimed by the United Nations. Finally, they contradict the essence of the international talks on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean. The implementation of the American plan for creating "quick reaction" forces could entail dangerous consequences for the United States itself and for the cause of world peace.

MUZOREWA VISIT SEEN AS U.S. MOVE TOWARD RECOGNITION

ID101528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 10 Jul 79 ID

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Vadim Volkov and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Summary] [Velkov] AP reports from Washington that Bishop Abel Muzorewa has arrived here for talks with Vance, REUTER reports on the possibility of his being received by Carter. "I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the first trip abroad by the head of the Rhodesian puppet government is not taking place in the United States by accident. Muzorewa is counting on convincing the U.S. Congress and the White House that his government is carrying out democratic reforms in the country and thus the United States can, so to speak, lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia. And Muzorewa can count on this since he has enough open and secret patrons in the United States.

[Ptashnikov] "I would like to add that the U.S. Senate has already adopted a resolution calling on the President to take a decision on lifting the ban on trade with Rhodesia. That is, to virtually recognize this regime as legal. A similar resolution was also adopted by the International Relations Committee of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives.

As far as the administration is concerned, it has decided not to recognize the puppet government in Rhodesia openly and to keep the embargo on trade with Salisbury for the time being. But this decision does not at all mean that official Washington has refused to support and strengthen the bulwarks of racism in southern Africa. And Muzorewa's visit to the United States is a specific move by the American administration toward official recognition of Salisbury's puppet government."

Top Level Reception

LD101522 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 10, TASS--The "prime minister" of the puppet "government" of Rhodesia, Muzorewa, has arrived here at the invitation of Senator J. Helms. Before this departure from Salisbury, Muzorewa said that this is the most important mission ever undertaken by a Rhodesian prime minister.

He is to be received today by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Referring to well-informed sources, the Washington POST says that Muzorewa will have a meeting with U.S. President J. Carter at Camp David on Wednesday. On the same day the head of the puppet "government" is to speak at the National Press Club. It is stressed here that this right is usually given only to heads of state and prominent political figures.

Thus, despite the U.S. State Department's statements about the "private" character of this visit, Muzorewa is being received at the top level.

At the same time the United States is pressing ahead with the formalization of official relations with the illegal regime in Rhodesia. A high-ranking State Department spokesman reportedly admitted that the United States is considering the question of permitting the "government" of Salisbury to send its diplomatic representative to Washington.

Muzorewa's visit and the hospitable reception given him by the authorities has caused protests among the American public. R. Robinson, executive director of the trans-Africa organization demanded that the U.S. President should call off his planned meeting with the puppet "prime minister". Such a step, he said, is part of the administration's efforts to keep the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front away from the solution of the Rhodesian problem and to give support to a regime which is not recognized by anyone in the world. R. Robinson stressed that such a meeting would be tantamount to diplomatic recognition of the Salisbury anti-popular regime.

Dar es Salaam, July 10, TASS--The purpose of Muzorewa's trip to the U.S. and Britain is twofold: To secure the lifting of U.N. economic sanctions against the Rhodesian racist regime and to persuade the governments of these countries to extend recognition to the present regime, says the Tanzanian newspaper UHURU.

If Muzorewa succeeds in carrying through his plans, the newspaper says, he and his supporters will strengthen their positions since they are kept in power only by the military and economic assistance they have from the Western powers and the South African racist regime. Recognition of Salisbury "government" by the West or the lifting of economic sanctions against him will enable the puppets to continue their crimes against the people of Zimbabwe and neighbouring independent states, UHURU says.

CHINA

I. ALEKSANDROV WRITES ON FUTURE OF PRC-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD110826 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 11 Jul 79 LD

["For a Constructive Approach"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--PRAVDA has published an article by I. Aleksandrov under the headline "For a Constructive Approach." The following is the full text of the article:

"The second session of the all-Chinese National People's Congress [NPC] ended in Beijing recently. The session endorsed the report by Hua Guofeng, chairman of the State Council, on the work of the government, approved the national economic plan and budget for 1979 and adopted a resolution on the review of a number of articles of the PRC Constitution, as well as the first criminal and criminal procedure codes of post-revolutionary China and a number of other laws. It was also decided to reorganize the "revolutionary committees" at various levels into local people's governments.

Judging by the various materials of the session, the country is aiming at "putting in order" various aspects of its life--economic, sociopolitical, internal party, cultural, up to and including a radical solution of the demographic problem. At times more or less explicitly, at other times allegorically one is given to understand that for 20 years or so China has followed erroneous paths. An attempt is made to convince the Chinese people that for this--all the shortcomings, mistakes and crimes--Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are solely responsible. At present, the premier's report maintains, the situation has been rectified, or is in the process of being improved. For the first time in 2 decades some general statistical data have been published and called upon to support the thesis about the positive changes and even "cardinal transformations," to lend weight to the statements that changes aimed at order in the economy and administration are taking place in China.

Changes are undoubtedly taking place in China. This cannot be ignored. Suffice it to recall the law adopted at the NPC session giving foreign capital access to the country. China's militarization is being pressed ahead. Military expenditure is being increased by 20 percent in 1979, although the total budget, according to a statement by the Chinese finance minister, remains the same as last year.

But what is new in the Beijing leadership's approach to international affairs? The deliberately gloomy evaluation of the world situation attracts attention. The "factors of war" are increasing, Hua Guofeng's report asserts, and the situation is becoming "more and more unsettled and tense." At the same time the generally negative view of international development is more expansive than before, and is enriched with phrases about China's "steadfast efforts" to insure peace, its interest in "peaceful circumstances" for internal construction. Open statements justifying war as a normal phenomenon, with not only dark but also a bright side, are not being repeated, at least there were none at the NPC session.

The Chinese leaders should not engage in open pharisaism. Their words about sympathy for peoples struggling against racist regimes in Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa hardly sound convincing to anybody, when Beijing is cooperating with those same South African racists in organizing subversive activities against People's Angola. And what are statements about the need to take into account the interests of the Palestinians worth, if the Chinese Government supports the separate deals of Israel and Egypt, which have their sharp edge aimed against the legitimate rights and interests of the Arab people of Palestine?

It is natural that we are interested not least of all in the provisions and evaluations of the session documents concerning the Soviet Union and Soviet-Chinese relations. It must, unfortunately, be stated that the official platform of the NPC was once again used for slanderous insinuations and inventions against our country and its foreign policy, and for hostile outbursts against Socialist Vietnam and a number of other fraternal countries.

The premier of the Chinese State Council tried yet again to frighten his people and other countries with the mythical "Soviet threat," and went so far as to charge the Soviet Union with "speeding up the rate of expansionism."

What can be said about such "evaluations"?

They contain not a grain of that truth which can be the only correct basis for working out the foreign policy course of any power, particularly a major one like China. Attempts to ascribe to the Soviet Union aims and intentions which are utterly alien to it certainly do not display a responsible and constructive position on the part of the Beijing leaders or their interest in improving Sino-Soviet relations. Furthermore, they make a glaring contrast with words about the willingness of the Chinese side to improve relations with the USSR.

Soviet people consider assertions about the "Soviet threat" said to be hanging over the Chinese borders to be a fabrication, particularly today, when both sides have made official statements in favor of a dialog on the normalization and improvement of relations.

Our people are quite familiar with the tactic of intimidating the peoples with the mythical "Soviet military threat." Imperialism has been using this bogeyman for several decades now, intimidating the peoples with references to a nonexistent threat and fanning up a war psychosis, to justify vast military expenditures. But in spite of the schemes of the forces of reaction and aggression, another, opposite trend is asserting itself in the world--toward detente, agreements and peaceful cooperation. No one has the right to keep on ignoring the reality of today and to build their policy on deceit.

There is no doubt that to restore normal relations between our countries, the prime need is for corresponding deeds. But surely words, if there really is a wish to understand each other better, should be weighed, measured against reality, made to accord with the facts? Words, particularly in the mouths of leading statesmen, and moreover spoken from an official platform, are a reflection or presager of deeds.

Really, there has been no lack of initiatives and proposals from the Soviet side aimed at improving Soviet-Chinese relations. The USSR has proposed the drawing-up of a special interstate act embodying the obligation of the parties not to attack one another with any weapon, including nuclear (1969 and 1970), and concluding a treaty renouncing the use of force (1971) and a nonaggression treaty (1973). The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet made a proposal to the Standing Committee of the all-Chinese people's congress to agree on a joint USSR-PRC statement on the principles governing the relations between the two countries (1978). We have also made numerous proposals for resuming economic and cultural exchanges, scientific-technical relations, contacts in the field of health, between social organizations and so on.

All these perfectly concrete and businesslike proposals have been either declined or ignored by the Chinese side. So who is to be reproached for a dearth of practical steps and efforts with the aim of improving the atmosphere of mutual relations between the USSR and the PRC?

For the first time in the last decade the world heard in April this year an official declaration from Beijing on its readiness to conduct talks with the Soviet Union on improving interstate relations. This declaration came in a more than ambiguous context: At the same time as a refusal by the Chinese leadership to continue the implementation of the Soviet-Chinese treaty of 1950--the treaty which embodied the friendship of the peoples of the USSR and China, and served as the foundation for their joint struggle against imperialism, for peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world. And the fact that the agreement for talks was expressed in Beijing shortly after the failure of the Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam, against a background of appeals for an anti-Soviet crusade on a world scale, was bound to strike one's attention.

The contradiction is obvious, not to say intentional. Nevertheless, guided by its general line for the settlement of interstate relations, the Soviet Union has come out in favor of the sides' readiness for talks being carried onto a practical plane, so that the subject and aim of the talks and their principal content be clearly designated. Let us recall that the Soviet Union, in the memorandum of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 4 June this year, came out in favor of the normalization and improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, including equal rights, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and the nonuse of force. This understanding must be registered in the corresponding bilateral document. The USSR also proposed that they should agree not to recognize the claims of anyone, no matter who, concerning special rights or hegemony in world affairs.

The Soviet proposals of 4 June aroused much international interest. Their carefully weighed, constructive character was noted everywhere.

It would have been reasonable to expect that, having accepted the idea of talks, the Chinese leaders in their turn would have been concerned to see that the discussion of the problems submitted to the talks not be artificially complicated beforehand.

And what are they doing in Beijing? They are not merely repeating conjectures about the USSR's "responsibility" for the deterioration in Soviet-Chinese relations and about "the Soviet threat" to China's borders. Touching on the Soviet proposal on the nonrecognition of the pretensions of no matter whom to special rights and hegemony, the head of the PRC Government is laying claim to the role of explaining what should be understood by hegemonism. Ultimately, prospects for the forthcoming talks are being made dependent on whether "there will be any substantial changes in the position of the Soviet Government."

One gets the impression that Beijing would not be against once more putting forward certain "preliminary conditions" for improving relations between China and the Soviet Union. But it is generally known that the tactic of "preliminary conditions" is applied, as a rule, when someone wants from the very beginning to disrupt the talks or delay them indefinitely.

And if the matter is not one of "preliminary conditions," it could be direct evidence of an attempt to put pressure on the other side even before the start of the talks, or could it be a maneuver to delude the Chinese population and the international public? Judging by appearances, the conjectures of political observers in Beijing to the effect that some Chinese politicians would be quite happy if the fact alone of Soviet-Chinese talks, or simply talk about them, helped to gain political and economic concessions, military aid from the United States, Japan and other capitalist partners of China, are thus not entirely groundless.

It follows from the report of the PRC State Council premier that Beijing especially dislikes the internationalist foundations of Soviet foreign policy, our support for our friends and allies in the socialist community and the national liberation movement.

In the Western press there is speculation that China is inclined "to play the card" in talks with the Soviet Union to bring pressure to bear on the states of the socialist community, in particular the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. These speculations are not denied in Beijing.

It is perfectly clear that calculations of this kind have no chance of success. The Soviet Union says "yes" to an improvement in relations with China and comes out for mutual searching for ways leading to goodneighborliness and to a consolidation of detente and the security of peoples. But it has never sought cooperation with anyone at a price of rejecting principles or damaging the interests of its friends and allies. "We have more than once," L.I. Brezhnev said, "proposed to the Chinese side that we come to an agreement on the normalization of our relations and put them on a goodneighborly footing. We are prepared for that even now, but not, of course, at the expense of the interests of third countries."

The method of "meeting force with force," which they cannot forget in Beijing, is alien to the Soviet state. It has always upheld the need for a peaceful, mutually acceptable and equitable solution to all international issues, including the most complex ones.

This also concerns fully our present relations with China. All the more since the matter is one of relations of two neighboring states, whose agreement and cooperation is necessary for peace to become reliable and firm. The prospect of an improvement in the atmosphere of relations between the USSR and China and their being filled with positive content can only be to the dislike of those who count on tension, conflict and force in international affairs, who are stepping up the arms race and oppose detente, intending to adapt international development to their militarist plans, which are alien to the interests of peoples.

It is noted in the statement of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on the results of the visit of a USSR party and government delegation to Hungary: A serious and positive Soviet-Chinese dialog would be in the interest of the development of the process of relaxation of tension and of lending it a comprehensive character. This will, of course, also require a constructive attitude to the holding of talks from the Chinese side also."

Improvement of relations between the USSR and PRC can only be the result of mutual efforts. As the Chinese proverb has it: "You cannot clap with one hand." And if real good will and realism are shown by the Chinese side, then the Soviet Union will not be found lacking.

LI XIANNIN COMMENTS TO NEWSWEEK CITED

LD101606 Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

["Provocative Revelations"--TASS headline quote marks as received]

[Text] New York, July 10, TASS--The American NEWSWEEK magazine has published the statement in interview by Vice Premier of the PRC State Council Li Xiannian.

The very character of the questions and answers to them is evidence of how the Chinese leaders are trying to adapt their foreign policy to the interests circles. Also obvious is the provocative essence of the answers given by the Chinese vice-premier, and his interview gives a clear confirmation of the foreign policy aims of the Chinese leadership.

Answering the question in connection with the statement by Henry Kissinger, who upon his return from China, quoted the Chinese leaders as saying that J. Carter's administration lacks determination in its relations with Moscow, and that this may allegedly worsen relations between China and the USA, Li Xiannian said: "It is Kissinger's viewpoint. When one deals with the Soviet Union, he would be well advised to display toughness."

Answering the question whether the USA displays such toughness the vice premier answered: "You can judge it yourself. Cuba is situated at the very gate of the United States, but it looks like the USA is unable to cope with Cuba."

Then he made the following statement on the SALT II treaty signed in Vienna: "The Chinese viewpoint on the SALT II treaty is determined by three factors. Firstly, we are not against the treaty itself, secondly, we are doubtful about the consequences of the treaty, thirdly, we have taken a wait-and-see attitude, as this treaty has not resolved any problems and has not resulted in a limitation of Soviet nuclear weapons."

Answering the question of Vietnamese-Chinese relations Li Xiannian did not conceal that China is pursuing a line of subordinating the SRV to its influence. He claimed that it is allegedly Vietnam and not Beijing which is to blame for the tensions remaining on the Vietnamese-Chinese border. In saying so, the vice premier issued fresh threats against the SRV, he declared: "I would not exclude the possibility that China, as he put it, will deal a new blow to Vietnam in self-defence". The statement was followed by cynical speculation that the attack against Vietnam in February this year did not, in the opinion of the Chinese leadership, teach Vietnam a sufficient lesson because China "had announced in advance that its strike will be limited both in scale and in time."

Touching upon the planned international conference on the so-called "problem of refugees" from Indochina, Li Xiannian pointed out that China declares for its convocation and hopes that Vietnam will be subjected at it to "certain sanctions", which would be desirable for China."

DPRK REJECTS U.S.-SOUTH KOREAN PLAN FOR TRIPARTITE TALKS

LD101852 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Pyongyang, July 10, TASS--The idea of holding "tripartite talks" with the participation of representatives of the KDPR, the USA and the South Korean authorities is an absolutely unrealistic and unreasonable proposal, says the statement issued in Pyongyang today by a spokesman for the KDPR Foreign Ministry. It was made in connection with the American-South Korean proposal set forth in the so-called "joint statement" after the recent meeting in Seoul between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and the South Korean authorities. The aim of this proposal, the statement by the Foreign Ministry points out, is to mislead public and provide a cover for the policy of perpetuating Korea's partitioning instead of its reunification. This proposal is posed for some "new diplomatic initiative," and was turned over to the KDPR through a third country. There are problems involved in the Korean issue that can be resolved only by the KDPR and South Korea and there are also such problems that must be resolved only by the KDPR and the USA.

The whole package of political, economic, cultural and other problems between the north and the south is an internal matter of the nation, they must be resolved between the Koreans themselves through a dialogue, without interference by external forces. The Americans have nothing to do here. U.S. participation in this dialogue would constitute interference in internal affairs. So far as the question of withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and replacement of an agreement on truce with a peace agreement is concerned, the statement points out, it must be resolved by the KDPR and the USA. South Korea is no party to the agreement on truce and has no right to participate in these talks. We insist that these talks be held with the USA. But if the United States is so persistent in its request, we agree to admit to them representatives of South Korean authorities as observers. But with this aim talks must be first held between the KDPR and the USA.

DPRK AMBASSADOR TO USSR CELEBRATES TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD100953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 5 July on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the USSR and the DPRK. Present at the reception were K. A. Khalilov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V. F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

DPRK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, SOVIET AID REPORTED

LD101055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Report by special correspondents B. Averchenko, O. Losoto and V. Razuvyaev: "From the Height of Kumbang-san: From a Korean Notebook"--first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang--Moscow--Today the working people of the Soviet Union and the DPRK mark a noteworthy date--the 18th anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between our two countries. This document opened up new potential for the further development of Soviet-Korean cooperation. On the invitation of the editorial board of the newspaper NODONG SINMUN, a PRAVDA delegation recently visited the DPRK and had the opportunity to familiarize itself with the Korean people's life and successes in socialist building.

Of course, the achievements did not just drop from the sky. Behind the growth figures lies the intensive labor of the entire people, in whose vanguard Korean communists march. The Korean Workers Party [KWP] headed the struggle of the republic's working people for radical social and economic transformations and for the transformations of a formerly backward colonial country into a socialist state with developed economy and culture. Much has been done, but we would not be objective if we did not say that there are still acute, unresolved problems confronting the DPRK economy--for instance, the development of transportation, the need to expand the raw materials base, the intensification of agricultural production and certain other questions....

The scaling of new heights in the economy is outlined in the Second 7-Year Plan for the development of the national economy, on whose fulfillment the Korean working people embarked last year. As (So Chzhe-yen), head of the Political Economy Department at the Institute of National Economy, reported in a talk with us, it is proposed that during the 7-year period (1978-1984) the production of industrial products will increase 120 percent. The most important indicators, which must be achieved first and foremost, are singled out. In particular, by the end of the 7-year plan it is planned to increase the production of electricity to 56-6- billion kilowatt hours. It is also planned to smelt 7.4-8 million tons of steel, to extract 70-80 million tons of coal and to produce 12-13 million tons of cement, 5 million tons of mineral fertilizers and 1 million tons of nonferrous metals. The total grain yield is to be increased to 10 million tons. It must also be borne in mind that the plan provides for the annual construction of 200,000-300,000 apartments for city and rural dwellers.

The KWP attaches priority significance to achieving the planned targets. And this is quite natural. The main task of the Second 7-Year Plan, as Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK, stated, lies in achieving the further strengthening of the economic base of socialism and raising the people's standard of living to a new, higher level. Real potential exists, we were told by Korean comrades, for the successful achievement of these goals. In its development the country's economy relies on industry already created in earlier years and on the masses' labor activeness and enthusiasm. A fruitful influence is exerted on the economic successes of the state of Korean workers and peasants by its ties with the fraternal socialist countries. The experience of past years shows convincingly that friendship and cooperation between them has become the foundation on which the DPRK working people have been able, in a very short space of time, to overcome the consequences of colonial domination and the devastation of the postwar years and to march confidently along the path of building socialism. It was the selfless support of fraternal countries which helped the Korean people to heal their war wounds so quickly in the immediate postwar years. Thus with the Soviet Union's assistance the Pyongyang textiles combine, the Chongjin (Kim Chak) metallurgical plant, the (Supkhunskaya) hydroelectric power station and the Hungnam mineral fertilizer plant were raised from the ruins, as well as a series of other enterprises which played an important role in the country's industrialization.

Receiving the PRAVDA delegation, Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the KWP Central Committee Political Committee and deputy premier of the DPRK administration council, placed a high assessment on the significance of Korean-Soviet friendship.

"The Korean people have a brother and friend in the Soviet Union," he said. "It is well known that our friendship is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It has strong roots and became established during the joint struggle against imperialism and for the triumph of the ideas of socialism.

We treasure this friendship and do not forget that the Soviet Union gave us assistance in liberating our motherland and in building socialism on its soil." Comrade Chong Chun-ki noted that cooperation between our two countries is continuing successfully. There is great potential for expanding it. It is of an equal, mutually advantageous nature.

Several industrial projects are now being erected in the DPRK with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union. We visited one of them--a motor vehicle battery plant. It is located in the western suburbs of Pyongyang close to a heating and power plant constructed in the sixties with the participation of Soviet specialists. Quite recently this site was occupied by the green fields of a suburban agricultural cooperative, but now huge buildings tower over it. (Kim Bu-khvan), director of the plant, showed us around the shops and introduced us to Korean workers and engineers, and also to their Soviet colleagues working at the construction site. He spoke highly of the Soviet specialists, saying that they work conscientiously and are giving great assistance in installing equipment and training Korean workers. The construction of the plant is nearing completion. When commissioned at full capacity it will provide more than a million batteries annually for the tractors, trucks and cars necessary to the DPRK national economy. Some of the output will go to the Soviet Union toward payment for the technical equipment granted to the Korean side and assistance in designing the enterprise. People's Korea is growing and building. Youth and energy permeate the achievements of its people, who are engaged in implementing the tasks of the Second Korean 7-Year Plan outlined by the Workers Party.

KWP DELEGATION STUDIES CONSTRUCTION IN USSR

LD100951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--A delegation of Korean Workers Party [KWP] party workers, headed by Choe Chin-song, deputy director of the KWP Central Committee Economic Department, was in our country 25 June through 4 July. The visit took place in accordance with the plan for CPSU-KWP interparty ties. The delegation familiarized itself with the work experience of CPSU party organizations in the sphere of construction and construction materials production. It had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department, the Lipetskiy CPSU Obkom and party committees of a number of enterprises and institutions in Moscow and Moskovskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts. K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received the delegation and had a friendly conversation with it.

STRENGTHENING OF U.S.-JAPAN-KOREA MILITARY ALLIANCE REPORTED

LD071852 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 7 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, July 7, TASS--The United States is planning to make the South Korean port of Chinhas the main base of its Seventh Fleet, news agencies report from Seoul. This decision was taken during a recent visit to South Korea by U.S. Defence Secretary H. Brown. The Japanese press says that the Pentagon is now modernizing its Seventh Fleet and transferring additional tactical and strategic aviation units to Japan and South Korea. Preparations for the establishment of a so-called "quick reaction force" are in full swing here. Washington also wants to tie closer its allies, primarily Japan and South Korea, to its aggressive strategy. G. Takeda, the chief of staff of the "self-defence" airforce, said that the U.S. and Japanese airforces will hold regular exercises beginning with this month.

Plans are being made for establishing a "security system" of the three countries. All this is aimed, in the opinion of the newspaper AKAHATA, at establishing a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarist alliance which jeopardizes the security of the Asian countries.

JAPANESE PRESS CRITICIZED FOR POLICY ON KURIL ISLANDS ISSUE

LD101357 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[M. Demchenko rejoinder: "Inventors of Traditions"]

[Text] There is an old Japanese tradition of admiring the cherry-tree in blossom, a full moon in the fall, mountain peaks, the sea--nature, in short. Inventors of a new "tradition"--that of inspecting "the Northern Territories," by which they mean the islands of the Kuril Chain--have evidently appeared in Tokyo of late. State Minister Asao Mihara, director-general of the Japanese Prime Minister's Office, carried out such an inspection just the other day. He was following in his predecessors' footsteps. Previous directors-general of the Prime Minister's Office also traveled to the northernmost Japanese island of Hokkaido in order to inspect "the Northern Territories." Any Japanese, including Mr Mihara, is of course at liberty to look at the Kuril Islands through a pair of binoculars. It is noteworthy however that every trip of this kind made by an official representative of the Japanese Government is used to give a boost to the so-called movement for the return of the Northern Territories and to intensify the anti-Soviet ballyhoo.

An attempt is being made here to create the impression that such a problem features in Japanese-Soviet relations. Taking great liberties with the statements of individual Soviet spokesmen, the Japanese press is making out that there are two approaches to "the territorial problem" in the USSR--social and official. Such an interpretation is merely an attempt to delude the Japanese public. The people and Government of the Soviet Union proceed from a united principled position--the inviolability of the USSR's state boundaries. The Soviet side has explained in detail to the Japanese Government how Japan's claims on the Kuril Islands, which are USSR territory, are groundless. The territorial question does not feature in the relations between our countries. The Soviet Union has consistently advocated and continues to advocate the all-round mutually advantageous development of commercial, economic, cultural and other relations with Japan. The anti-Soviet campaigns surrounding the imaginary "territorial problem" are interfering with the development of such bilateral relations and benefit only those who oppose strengthening good-neighborly relations between Japan and the USSR. It is no accident that such campaigns are made use of by militarist and revanchist forces which by trying to scare the Japanese people with the mythical "Soviet military threat," are pushing Japan onto the path of military preparations, a path which is fraught with serious consequences.

COMMENT ON ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

LD102348 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Our correspondent Andrey Arkhipov reports from Jakarta: [read by announcer]

On the Indonesian island of Bali a conference was recently held of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, which under obvious outside pressure, in its final communique accused Socialist Vietnam of creating the so-called refugee problem and tried to represent Vietnam's aid in the struggle of the Kampuchean people against the anti-government Pol Pot bands as a military threat to the ASEAN countries. This thesis was quickly expanded upon by U.S. Secretary of State Vance and the Japanese foreign minister who arrived on Bali. A few days later, in Canberra at the session of the ANZUS bloc, far-fetched charges against Vietnam, of allegedly creating a threat to the region's security, again sounded forth. The United States accused Vietnam most loudly of creating the refugee problem, forgetting to mention that it was precisely the Americans who, on the eve of the final collapse of their military adventure in Vietnam, had planned and began implementing a secret operation for organizing the exit from the country of persons of Chinese nationality. Nor, for some reason, were events of the recent past mentioned, such as Beijing's provocative calls upon ethnic Chinese to leave Vietnam on the eve of the Chinese aggression against the socialist republic. With regard to Vietnam's aid to the Kampuchean Government in eliminating the vestiges of the bands of the bloody Pol Pot regime, which had been encouraged by Beijing, that aid is being conducted on the request of the Kampuchean people, and is the prerogative of any state. And any attempts to inflame the so-called Kampuchean question serves, therefore, as an evident interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

Such things are all taking place at the same time. To whose advantage is it to turn the facts upside down, to invent fabricated theses of a Vietnamese threat and to create a Kampuchean problem? All the troubles of Southeast Asia--the annihilation of Kampucheans, the efforts to inspire Chinese to leave Vietnam, the diplomacy of wounding the Vietnamese state, the kindling of war and the incitement to armed action and the creation in the states of the region of a fifth column of Chinese Huaqiao--all this is the work of Beijing, whose policy is identical to that of the United States, writes the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA. Using the thesis of an imaginary military threat from Vietnam connected with the treaty of friendship and cooperation with the USSR, the United States is in alliance with China in building up military hysteria in the region, pushing the states of Southeast Asia, ASEAN, into creating new military alliances to replace SEATO--now in ruins--and forcing on them a bloc policy which accords only with their own expansionist aspirations, stresses MERDEKA.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS VIETNAM'S SUCCESSES, TRIALS SINCE 1976

LD101347 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Capt. A. Nikulchenkov article: "Vietnamese People's Festival"]

[Text] The Vietnamese people's protracted liberation struggle culminated in the creation of a unified and independent Socialist Republic of Vietnam on 2 July 1976.

The Vietnamese people inherited a heavy legacy. Many cities and villages had been destroyed by U.S. bombers. [paragraph continues]

Three million Vietnamese had been killed or wounded. In South Vietnam there were more than 800,000 orphans, about 1 million widows, more than 3 million unemployed, millions of starving people and 4 million illiterates.

In the past 3 years the people of heroic Vietnam, under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist party and with fraternal aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, have achieved many successes in rehabilitating and developing the economy and culture and in building socialism. The SRV's admission into CEMA was of great significance for that country's development. The Soviet Union and other CEMA members are rendering Vietnam aid and assistance in constructing many industrial and agricultural projects.

Profound socioeconomic transformations are taking place in the south of the country. Most enterprises and transportation facilities have been nationalized, and the transformations of agriculture is continuing. More than 90 percent of the peasants have already been drawn into various forms of collective labor.

Vietnam's successes could have been even more significant were it not for the fact that for two successive years it was stricken by drought, and in 1978 by unprecendented flooding. Two new wars have inflicted even greater damage on it. First the SRV was attacked by troops of the pro-Beijing puppets who had seized power in neighboring Kampuchea. The collapse of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary puppet regime was followed by the incursion of Chinese troops into Vietnam. This time, too, the Vietnamese army and people gave a fitting rebuff to the invaders.

However, the imperialists and Beijing will not leave Vietnam in peace. They have recently mounted a new slanderous campaign against the SRV, using the so-called "refugee problem" as an excuse. The organizers of this noisy campaign are attempting to smear the SRV, to isolate Vietnam in Southeast Asia and to undermine its reputation in the international arena. However, it is known that it is precisely the United States and Beijing, who attempted by armed force to impose their will on Vietnam, condemning its people to suffereing and trouble, who are the real culprits behind the "refugee problem."

Overcoming the difficulties created by the imperialists and Beijing and exposing their slander, the Vietnamese people, led by the communist party, are accomplishing new achievements in building socialism and in strengthening the SRV's international positions. The unfailing help and support of the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries and all people of good will are on their side.

On the third anniversary of the SRV, Soviet servicemen, like all the Soviet people, congratulate the courageous and industrious Vietnamese people on their festival and wish them new successes in building and defending the unified, burgeoning Socialist Vietnam--the reliable outpost of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

VIETNAM PROTESTS NEW 'MAJOR' PROVOCATION BY PRC TROOPS

LD101726 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 10, TASS--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today sent a note to the PRC Foreign Ministry strongly protesting against a major armed provocation by Chinese troops in the area of the Cocpan community of the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

In the morning of July 8th, the document says, Chinese troops subjected this part of Caobang Province to intensive mortar fire. In the evening of the same day, a batallion of Chinese regular troops intruded into Vietnamese territory near Coopan community to a depth of more than four kilometres. The Chinese soldiers killed villagers, set fire to homes and destroyed crops. The population and local militia detachments dealt the aggressor a reply blow and forced him to retreat behind the border line. But on July 9 Chinese artillery again opened fire at that area.

The note stresses that this serious armed action by the Chinese side was taken against the backdrop of other numerous provocations perpetrated by China in a whole number of border areas.

USSR-SRV FISHERY COMMITTEE MEETS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

OW101135 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 6 Jul 79 OW

[Text] The visiting delegation of the SRV Maritime Products Ministry headed by Minister Do Chinh has made a tour of fishery enterprises in the western part of the USSR and participated in the first meeting of the Soviet-Vietnamese fishery cooperation committee.

The meeting discussed and adopted regulations of the committee and the 1979-80 plan for scientific and technical cooperation. It also considered the issue of assistance to Vietnam in the building, expansion and restoration of (?coastal) fishery projects, conditions for the activities of Soviet fishing vessels in Vietnamese territorial waters and other matters of mutual concern. The meeting concluded on 5 July.

Comrade Gulchenko, USSR deputy minister of the fish industry, and Comrade Tong Hong Can, SRV deputy minister of maritime products, have signed a protocol.

KAMPUCHEAN'S REMARKS TO PARIS PAPER ON HUMAN RIGHTS HIT

LD091045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent Yu Kharlanov "Rejoinder": "Wide of the Mark"]

[Text] Paris--"We support democracy, that is, the people's right to choose their destiny freely." "In our time we resolved the human rights problem in our country." To whom do these words belong? A certain Thiounn Prasith, whose post is hard to define, pronounced them in an interview in the Paris newspaper LE MATIN. He calls himself "Democratic Kampuchea's ambassador at the United Nations." In actual fact he represents no one, even though he carries a diplomatic passport in his pocket. He has now developed his activities in West Europe, where he is slandering the people's government of Kampuchea and Socialist Vietnam.

He is in Paris on a "private visit" since France did not have diplomatic relations with the Pol Pot regime. The anti-Vietnam campaign now being mounted by the French press, radio and television evidently suggested to him that he could try to fish in troubled waters here. And in order to set the right tone, he started talking of "human rights"--for that is "fashionable" in the West.

He was wide of the mark: When Pol Pot's butchers held sway in Kampuchea, the "human rights" problem was resolved there with the help of such instruments of murder as the pick and the ax--3 million dead attest more than eloquently to this. Nevertheless, LE MATIN, which has made its pages available to representative of the clique overthrown by the people, makes out that his words on Pol Pot's solution of the "human rights problem" can be taken at their face value.

DEMENTEY-LED DELEGATION VISIT TO POLAND REPORTED

LD101215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the PZPR, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.I. Dementey, secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, was in Poland 26 June through 2 July. It familiarized itself with the PZPR's experience in the leadership of agricultural production. The delegation was received at J. Pinkowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON POLISH COAL MINING IN KATOWICE

LD101209 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 July 1979 publishes on page 4 a 1,800-word report by special correspondent A. Ilyin and V. Fomin datelined Warsaw, July, under the heading "Handing on the Baton." The report describes a visit to the coal mining area of Katowice Voivodship, outlines the history of mining in the area and reports conversations with workers. After describing achievements and quoting statistics for recent years, the report goes on:

"The proportion of engineers and technicians among those persons employed here [in coal mining enterprises] has increased from 1.2 percent in 1945 to 13 percent in 1978.

"'This indicator,' Z. Grudzien, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship party committee, noted during a talk with us, 'is one of the highest in our national economy. Today thousands of engineers work in the mining sector, having obtained education during the years of the people's power. We see this as one important result of the great, intensive labor party and people and a manifestation of the advantages of the socialist social system. Bourgeois propaganda seeks to keep quiet about our achievements, undermine the unity of party and people and drive a wedge into our friendship with the Soviet Union. But these attempts are doomed to failure.'"

The report then describes hopes for the future, stating that the confidence in the future is "based on multifacted economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, which has been strengthening and developing since the earliest years of the existence of People's Poland. They recall with gratitude in the republic that it was the 'Donbass' coal mining combines of Soviet manufacture which laid the foundations of the technical revolution in underground workings. With the USSR's help the production of machines for mining gathered momentum, and this has now become an independent sector in Poland." In conclusion, the report notes coal-mining plan figures for the future.

COLLECTION OF BREZHNEV WORKS PUBLISHED IN SOFIA

LD100931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Great Force of Socialism"]

[Text] Sofia, 2 July--The BCP's Partizdat publishing house has published in Bulgarian a collection of works by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, entitled "The World of Socialism--The Triumph of Great Ideas."

It contains speeches and articles devoted to the indestructible unity, fraternity and solidarity of the socialist countries.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book gives a clear and convincing idea of the dynamic development of the world socialist community--a voluntary union of equal, sovereign and independent states united by the unity of ideology and common goals, N. Ganchovski, director of Partizdat, told a TASS correspondent. The materials in the collection profoundly reveal the role and significance of the world's first socialist state and the CPSU's consistent internationalist policy aimed at strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries and their communist parties and further extending their collaboration for the sake of the struggle for common communist ideals.

The book analyzes the activity of the socialist community as a decisive factor in world politics. The basis of relations among the community countries is socialist internationalism. Our states' fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation are based on the firm foundations of the commonality of their social system and loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev particularly stresses the dynamic process of rapidly developing economic, political and cultural cooperation, leading to rapprochement among the peoples of the countries of real socialism.

The book illuminates with a profound Marxist-Leninist analysis the basic questions of the Soviet Union's relations with developed capitalist states and countries which have won their independence and embarked on the path of independent state development, and the problems of the workers and communist movement. A special place is occupied by an elucidation of the consistent foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, which is aimed at ending the arms race and insuring lasting peace and security for all peoples of our planet.

The collection includes a series of speeches and articles by L.I. Brezhnev on questions of mutual relations between the CPSU and the BCP and between the two fraternal peoples. Running through them, N. Ganchovski noted, is the idea that these relations are an example of socialist internationalism in action. The Bulgarian people are profoundly convinced that friendship and cooperation with the USSR, unity between the two countries are an unshakable guarantee of the successful and dynamic development of socialist Bulgaria.

L.I. Brezhnev has made a tremendous personal contribution to the flourishing, deepening and constant enrichment of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, the Partizdat director stressed in conclusion. That is why Bulgarian working people welcomed so warmly the award of the international Dimitrov Prize to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Our people regard this award as recognition of his invaluable services in the cause of consolidating the unity of the socialist countries and preserving and strengthening universal peace and the triumph of the international cause.

FOREIGN MINISTRY'S BONDARENKO INTERVIEWED ON GERMANY, BERLIN

OW101615 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 9 Jul 79 p 3 OW

[Anton-Andreas Guha report on an interview with Aleksandr Bondarenko of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, date not indicated]

[Text] Soviet people are polite hosts. The question about their assessment of the German-Soviet relations at first is answered thus even by high-ranking and influential politicans: "Relations are healthy. They are undergoing a favorable development." It is only gradually that the guest becomes aware of the fact that this is a somewhat stereotyped phrase. You hit on the hard rock of reality only if you dig deeper. Aleksandr Bondarenko, head of the Third European Department in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, which is responsible for German-speaking countries, member of the collective leadership body, and thus a deputy foreign minister, also at first wanted to "underscore the positive aspects as pronounced several times in official statements." But then, when the point is followed up, he quickly gets down to brass tacks and packs a whole mountain of "difficulties" on the walnut table on which aromatic Russian tea is steaming.

The Federal Republic fails to adopt a "constructive attitude" in the Vienna negotiations on balanced troop reductions, he criticizes. What also elicited "indignation" in Moscow was Bonn's position on the issue of medium-range missiles. "The Federal Government will have to ask itself whether the stationing of these weapons is in keeping with its interests."

Prior to a more detailed discussion of these explosive political topics, Bondarenko checks off the long catalog of difficulties as he sees them from the Soviet position. It nearly seems as though the crux of the matter becamse visible here. The development of economic relations between the two countries is "not bad," yet this development is taking such a course that disappointment is gradually spreading in Moscow. The West German companies to which the Soviet Government had offered lucrative orders demand prices which are "unrealistic."

The interest rates for requested credits, too, are at odds with Soviet ideas concerning a mutually advantageous cooperation. "This takes time, and there is waggling like in an oriental bazaar," Bondarenko says angrily. The Soviet development concept, however is strictly tied to the 5-year plan, and hence, the time factor is crucial. And yet, the chief of the Germany department hopes that these "difficulties are surmountable if both sides tackle them with understanding."

He in turn shows little understanding, however, for the dispatch of West Berlin delegates to the European Parliament,--directly elected for the first time. "No doubt this is incompatible with the four-power agreement."

Bondarenko refuses to accept the argument that the Berlin delegates have not been directly elected, and besides, had been members of the former European Parliament to boot. As the Soviets see it, the situation has become fundamentally different as a result of the direct elections. To begin with, these parliamentarians in the European Parliament are considered "representatives of the Federal Republic with all rights." Furthermore, West Berlin has been fully included in the electoral law of the European Parliament; and in third place, the direct election of the European Parliament is tantamount to the overture "to an important process," namely, the process toward European integration which in turn is to end up in a pan-Euopean Constitution with a pan-Euorpean Government. "So what is left of the four-power agreement?" Bondarenko asks.

The Soviet Union does not intend to intrude at all in the European integration process, yet West Berlin's inclusion in it "is an entirely different matter." It has been guaranteed anyway that the Federal Republic may develop "manifold ties with West Berlin," as the interpreter puts it verbatim.

The forethinker of Soviet policy toward Germany implies that his government feels "provoked" because it had been not been informed beforehand: for "the proper forms can always be found." Prestige seems to be at stake--probably the most unnecessary form of conflict in the political business--and Bondarenko, angrily drawing on his Marlboro cigarette, predicts consequences as though he had no other choice. Since all protests were to no avail "we reserve for ourselves the right to preserve our interests." He does not want to divulge the individual measures envisaged in a Soviet reaction, but "we will take the measures demanded by this situation."

One of them obviously was that the East Berlin deputies in future will be directly elected to the GDR People's Chamber on the unity ballot.

Apropos East Berlin: The guest wants to know whether the GDR too, is not violating--with Soviet sanction--the oft-conjured four-power agreement, for instance, by letting troops parade there or, which is even more serious, by drafting East Berliners for military service in the National People's Army?

At this point Bondarenko suddenly refers to an ominous term which generally does not occur in the political vocabulary: "Life." "Life" has shown that a Greater Berlin no longer exists, that the partition, by the way, had emanated from the Western powers since they, gave up joint administration and extended West German currency to West Berlin in 1948. Then follows what appears to the guest like a logical somersault: West Berlin is not sovereign, "it continues to be occupied." It is generally known that the rights of the Senat are limited. It is the exact opposite with East Berlin "where we do not have any troop components and no commandantura. The situation there is different."

Bondarenko dismisses the amazed question whether the situation is not so "different" because the Soviet Union has conceded full sovereignty to the eastern part of the city at odds with the four-power agreement, even though the Western allies would have had, and still claim to have, the right to have a say about it: "This is an old quarrel, but life has demonstrated the opposite."

How is this "life" to be defined and understood, the guest finally wants to know. Life, says Bondarenko, is history and reality. Though there had not been any explicit exchange of notes which would have declared null and void the provisions of the four-power agreement for all of Berlin, meaning also the eastern part of the city, "it is de facto no longer in force." It is applicable only to West Berlin. There you are.

Naturally it was tempting to ask the Soviet expert on Germany whether he could visualize a future situation in which the question concerning the "new unification" of the two parts of Germany might gain certain topicality. Bondarenko does not answer directly, but neither does he deem the question unrealistic. He feels that one might engage in all kinds of considerations, obviously hinting at some loudly voiced ideas attributed to SPD Bundestag floorleader Herbert Wehner. "First of all, there are many problems between the Federal Republic and the German Democratic Republic which must be solved first. There is a sort of loyalty to existing contracts." Besides, he is inclined to go along with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who declared in the Bundestag recently that the establishment of good-neighborly relations with states of different social systems, ranks as an absolute priority in Bonn's policy.

PONOMAREV MEETS WITH FRENCH ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

LD102238 Moscow TASS in English 2219 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 10, TASS--Another meeting of members of the commissions on foreign relations of both chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet with a delegation of the Commission on Foreign Relations of the National Assembly of France opened today in the Kremlin.

The meeting was opened by chairman of the Commission on Foreign Relations of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev. He said that in the sixties and seventies the USSR and France made initiatives for the process of detente and participated actively in its establishment jointly with other states.

In its international policy, the Soviet Union proceeds from the view that ending of the arms race and real disarmament is one of the most pressing tasks of our time, Boris Ponomarev went on. The Soviet Union made a number of important initiatives in this sphere in the recent years.

The treaty SALT II was signed on June 18 in Vienna by Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter. Its complete implementation will open new opportunities for ending the stockpiling of the arsenals of nuclear missile weapons and ensure their real quantitative and qualitative limitation. We noted that the French Government also expressed its support for this treaty late in June.

Honouring the commitments assumed and statements made, socialist countries advanced of late a number of new proposals whose aim is to ensure the relaxation of military tension in our continent, Boris Ponomarev said. We expect France to meet our proposals with attention, specifically the proposal that participants in the European conference conclude a treaty of not being the first to use both nuclear and conventional weapons against each other.

The Soviet Union has neither objective nor subjective reasons for aggressive aspirations, Boris Ponomarev stressed. We do not need an inch of land of others, neither do we need wealth of others or zones of influence. We need only peace for our constructive work.

The Soviet Union declares for a serious approach to the coming meeting of representatives of participants in the Helsinki [CSCE] conference to be held in 1980 in Madrid.

Chairman of the Commission on Foreign Relations of the National Assembly of France Maurice Couve de Murville said that relations between the Soviet Union and France develop well, in a favourable and constructive atmosphere. The international policy of France is based on the idea of detente which means normalization of relations among states with different ideological and political systems.

The head of the French delegation emphasized the importance of the recently signed treaty SALT II for the cause of peace and detente. We welcome this step of the leaders of the two great powers aimed at the preservation and consolidation of peace, he said.

Topical problems of the present time--the consolidation of detente and spreading it to the military sphere, the curbing of the arms race and the ways of transition to real disarmament were the themes of a lively discussion that proceeded in the atmosphere of openness and friendship. There was an exchange of opinions on the problems of ensuring security in Europe and development of European cooperation.

PORTUGALOV RAPS DEUTSCHE WELLE' RUSSIAN PROGRAMS

DW101435 Moscow in German to Germany 1626 GMT 9 Jul 79 DW

[Nikolay Portugalov commentary]

[Text] Nikolay Portugalov recently attended a Soviet-West German colloquium in the Federal Republic of Germany that was devoted to the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the Moscow treaty. He wrote an eye-witness report on discussions and talks pertaining to the state and perspectives of bilateral relations.

The responsibility of mass media for the education of people of our two countries in the spirit of good neighborly relations was mentioned at the colloquium. An important role in this connection is played by the radio stations of our two countries, particularly by those whose programs are beamed to the respective countries. Deutsche Welle's programs beamed in Russian to our country are considerably different from domestic FRG radio programs when it comes to reports on the USSR and relations between our two countries.

The excerpt from Nikolay Portugalov's report we are presenting to you now, plainly demonstrates the special position held by Deutsche Welle in the radio sphere of the FRG. The West German press commented rather extensively and objectively on the Cologne colloquium. Yet there was a false tone in it: The discored came from Deutsche Welle's Eastern Editorial Board.

I remember how Deutsche Welle's correspondent, Mr Werner, was frantically running back and forth in the corridors of Volkshochschule, grabbing Soviet participants by their coats and asking them urgently for an interview. This request was turned down due to lack of time and also because of the undignified behavior of the reporter. He did not even make an effort to acquaint himself with the main reports. But Mr Werner compiled a reportage, so to speak, making tasteless jokes about problems discussed at the colloquium.

Naturally it is an internal affair of the Federal Republic of Germany how it wants to organize the work of Deutsche Welle's Eastern Editorial Board, a station that beams programs to socialist countries. But is it normal if a representative of a semiofficial radio station tries to ridicule the most important problems of relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany? Is it at all correct to leave the semiofficial service in Russian to Department Chief Kirsch, an arch-enemy of the Soviet Union? His hatred of the Soviet country makes him forget the most elementary rules of conduct.

This irritating episode in the corridors, by the way, did not obscure the generally positive impression made by the colloquium. The factual and frank discussion added even more weight to the main conclusion drawn by the participants of the colloquium. For almost 10 years now our countries as a whole achieved some progress in advancing along the way that was outlined by the Moscow treaty, a document of peace and cooperation.

FRENCH DAILY L'AURORES ANTI-SOVIET LINE ASSAILED

LD101626 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 10, TASS--TASS news analyst Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

From its very first issues and to this day the French newspaper L'Aurore has behaved itself in such a way as if it were taking part in some sort of competition to call itself the most zealous anti-Soviet publication in France. Fresh proof of this is the way it covered the "conference against terrorism" which was held in Jerusalem and which was attended by anti-Sovieteers of all hues and shades.

It soon became clear that the masterminds of this gathering took no interest, say, in the crying facts of mass terror and violence practised by the Israeli authorities against the population of the occupied Arab lands. The aim of the "conference" was to launch a provocative slander campaign over alleged Soviet "involvement in terrorism."

This "involvement" was mentioned at the "conference" by American Senator H. Jackson who seemed to have "forgotten" the fact that the "conference" was being held in Israel where terrorism has been elevated to the rank of a national policy. G. Bush, former CIA director, also "forgetful" of the CIA's past and present activities, spoke in the same vein. Echoing them, L'AURORE alleged that the Soviet Union has become--the "centre of international terrorism."

The fact that this newspaper came up with such shameless anti-Soviet lies and found itself in the company of outright slanderers shows once more that L'AURORE is afflicted by the anti-Soviet itch so much that it is not above using the most absurd and vicious fabrications.

NATO TO HOLD 'AUTUMN FORCE-79' MILITARY EXERCISES

LD101406 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, July 10, TASS-- Large-scale military exercises, codenamed "Autumn Forge-79", will be held from September to November on the territories of West European NATO member countries. This was announced by the Headquarters of the Supreme Command of NATO Forces in Europe. Over 25 Exercises of ground, naval and air forces will be held on territory extending from Norway to the Mediterranean during this military demonstration. Major "combined operations" are also envisaged with participation of mechanised, armoured and air landing units, warships and air force units.

It was officially announced that the purpose of the exercises was to ensure cooperation of NATO Armed Forces in conditions of the military crisis and a rise in their combat might. In all, more than 200,000 officers and men will be involved.

Progressive organizations of West European countries have more than once pointed out that such kind of militaristic actions obviously run counter to the interests of peace on the European Continent.

PATOLICHEV DELEGATION LEAVES FOR AUSTRIAN ECONOMIC MEETING

LD102318 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1547 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow-A Soviet delegation, headed by Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev, left today to take part in the 11th session of the Soviet-Austrian mixed intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The commission will discuss progress in implementing the program for deepening Soviet-Austrian economic, scientific-technical and industrial cooperation and also the long-term agreement on trade turnover and payments for 1976-1985.

During the period from 1968 to 1978, trade turnover between the two countries increased from R133 million to over R643 billion.

The structure of Soviet exports to Austria is proof that, in many respects, Austria satisfies its needs for various kinds of raw materials and energy-carriers through imports from the USSR. Deliveries from the USSR cover almost 100 percent of the country's need for natural gas, 33 percent of that for oil, 30 percent of that for coal, and 20 percent of that for iron ore.

Exports have also started from the Soviet Union of machine building output--basically of sedans, machine tools, electrotechnical machinery and instruments.

In turn, the USSR is one of the main buyers of Austrian outputs, for the most part of machines, equipment, means of transport, chemical products and rolled ferrous metals. Deliveries of Austrian consumer goods, in particular of footwear and clothing, have expanded.

Austrian firms are taking part in the construction and reconstruction of a number of Soviet enterprises. They are also displaying an interest in Soviet organizations taking part in building industrial projects in Austria.

At present, both countries' efforts are aimed at discovering possibilities for the implementation of plans of a long-term and large-scale nature, including on a compensation basis, which would encompass not only the sphere of raw materials and semifinished products, but also the processing industry.

ITALIAN WARSHIP PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO ODESSA

LD101329 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jul 79 p 3 LD

["Our Correspondent" dispatch: "Italian Sailors in Odessa"]

[Text] Odessa, 2 July--The Italian destroyer Impavido arrived today in the heroic city of Odessa on an official visit under the flag of Rear Adm F. Martini.

Rear Adm F. Martini paid a visit to Odessa Gorispolkom Chairman A. N. Malaykhin and Lt Gen Tank Troops A. I. Kirillov, commander of the Odessa garrison and first deputy commander of Odessa Military District, after which return visits were made.

The Italian sailors toured the city and became acquainted with Odessa's revolutionary and historic monuments and sights.

A reception was held in Rear Adm F. Martini's honor.

BEGIN ARRIVES IN EGYPT FOR ALEXANDRIA TALKS WITH AS-SADAT

LD101526 Moscow TASS in English 1403 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, July 10, TASS--Israeli Prime Minister Begin has arrived in Cairo for an official visit to hold two rounds of talks with Egyptian President as-Sadat in Alexandria. According to the local press, on the agenda are ways of further bringing closer the stands of the two countries in questions of practical implementation of the provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and normalizing relations between Egypt and Israel. Political news analysts believe that this can be achieved only through new concessions of Cairo to the tough course of the Israeli leadership.

CAIRO, TEL AVIV REPORTEDLY COMMENCE TRADE RELATIONS

LD101432 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] London, July 10, TASS--The As-Sadat regime, which concluded contrary to the interests of the Arab peoples the traitorous separate deal with Israel, has started establishing direct trade contacts with Tel Aviv. As was reported by REUTERS new agency, a representative of the Israeli concern Kur Industries concluded in Egypt last week a trade ageeement with an Egyptian firm. Possibilities of deliveries of Israeli equipment, building materials and medicines to Egypt were discussed at the negotiations which were held in accordance with the Cairo-Tel Aviv "peace treaty".

BREZNEV, KOSYGIN CABLE GREETINGS TO ALGERIAN LEADERS

LD101507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Chadli Bendjedid, general secretary of the National Liberation Front [FLN] and president of Algeria, and Comrade Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the FLN Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of Algeria. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and the peoples of the Soviet Union and on our own account we cordially congratulate you, the FLN Central Committee, the National People's Assembly, the Algerian Government and all the friendly Algerian people on the glorious date--the 17th anniversary of the proclamation of Algerian independence.

In the years of independence profound socioeconomic and political transformations have been carried out in Algeria along the path of building a society free from the exploitation of man by man. Well-merited recognition is given to Algeria's active anti-imperialist foreign policy aimed at insuring peace, national independence and social progress for the peoples and the elimination of all forms of oppression and racism and against the intrigues of reaction in Africa and the capitulatory line in Near East affairs. Soviet people express confidence that the friendship between the Soviet and Algerian peoples, born in the years of the Algerians' struggle for freedom and independence, will steadily strengthen from year to year.

We wish you, the FLN, the government and all the Algerian people new successes in the social, ecomomic and cultural development of Algeria.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

USSR, ALGERIA SIGN PROTOCOL ON TV-RADIO COOPERATION

LD070230 Moscow in French to North Africa 2000 GMT 6 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A work protocol regarding cooperation in the field of TV and radio was signed today in Moscow between the USSR state radio and TV and Algerian radio and TV. This protocol provides for an expanded exchange of TV and radio programs regarding the main events in the life of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Algeria. In his talks with the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Radio and TV Broadcasting, Comrade Lyapin, Comrade Bouregda, who signed the protocol, stressed that he had the satisfaction to note the development of Soviet-Algerian cooperation in the field of radio and TV.

SYRIAN BA'TH DELEGATION STUDIES CPSU ORGANIZATIONS' WORK

LD091059 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and Syrian Ba'th Party a delegation of Ba'th Party workers, headed by M.A. 'Abd ar-Rahman, member of the Idlib Ba'th Party District Committee, was in the Soviet Union 26 June through 3 July.

During their stay in the Soviet Union the Ba'th Party workers went to Estonia and familiarized themselves with the work experience of CPSU party organizations.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department. In Tallin K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, had a conversation with the Syrian guests.

ENERGY EXPERTS LEAVE TO PARTICIPATE IN IRAQI INDUSTRY PROJECTS

LD081913 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A group of Soviet energy experts has left the Soviet Union for Iraq to participate at the invitation of the Iraqi Government in carrying out several projects for the energy industry. In accordance with the economic agreements concluded between the Soviet Union and Iraq, the Soviet Union has undertaken to provide necessary technical equipment and dispatch specialists to Iraq as well as giving essential help in training Iraqi workers and technicians. It is expected that the production of electricity will increase approximately three-fold after the said projects are put into operation.

AFRICA INSTITUTE DIRECTOR GROMYKO SPEAKS ON S. AFRICA

LD102020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[(Valentina Osipova) interview with Anatoliy Andreyevich Gromyko, director of the Institute of Africa of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Text] [Question] Hello, comrades! Today our broadcast will be devoted to southern Africa. This region is one of the hottest spots on our planet. Among the acute international problems, the situation in southern Africa was discussed at the talks in Vienna between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Jimmy Carter, president of the United States.

So what are the characteristics of this situation? What are the reasons for the conflict in southern Africa? We have asked Prof Anatoliy Andreyevich Gromyko, doctor of historical science, director of the Africa Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences to comment.

[Answer] When we speak of the struggle going on in the world between the forces of liberation and progress and the forces of imperialism and reaction, southern Africa can be called one of the bridgeheads--a military front in the true sense--in this struggle. And all of us know, for example, that the dictionary of international concepts now contains such terms as the frontline states, which are Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania and Botswana. There the battle front, which has assumed an extensive armed form, now passes through the African countries of Zimbabwe and Namibia. The Republic of South Africa sends its punitive forces to that front.

The crying injustice which forces the Africans of Namibia and Zimbabwe to wage an armed struggle is the fact that they are still deprived of the most elementary human rights, to be masters in their own homes and to dispose of the riches of their own countries. The African population of South Africa is in the same position as in Zimbabwe, where power has been usurped by the white minority of racists, who have at the same time set up a colonial occupying regime in neighboring Namibia. And they set up that regime against the will of the United Nations.

It is impossible, I think, not to pay attention to something else. Modern colonialists, as is shown by their actions today, cannot contain the more than 22 million Africans in the south of the continent in the yoke of exploitation and injustice by relying solely on terror and cruel repressions. Together with these criminal means they are resorting--and indeed are resorting quite frequently--to demagogy and deceit. They are feverishly searching for social support among the Africans themselves, and sometimes, unfortunately, they find it. Or to speak more clearly, they create it by means of bribery, bribery in rands, dollars and pounds sterling.

Last December, as radio listeners are well aware, the colonial administration in Pretoria organized, for example, elections to a so-called "constituent assembly" of Namibia. In practice they appointed local figures obedient to the racists.

Recently the South African authorities decided to set up in Windhoek a provisional government composed of these figures.

I would like to talk about something else. The attempts to create a puppet neocolonialist regime have been implemented in the land of Zimbabwe.

As is known, elections to parliament were held here in April, which were advertized, quite widely advertized, by the racist Smith regime as free. But the only freedom at these elections was for the bayonets of Smith's racist thugs with which they drove the Africans, literally drove them, to the polling booths. Under threat of reprisal they voted for the leader of the infamous United African National Council, Muzorewa, and other puppets. Now Muzorewa is making every effort, leaning over backwards, in order to prove the legality of his rule on behalf of the African majority.

But he is not being heeded, even by several well-known protectors of the racists in the West. As for the Africans themselves, the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia, the representatives of whose interests are the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO--they have been, as I have said, simply forced to take arms. They were forced, I repeat, to take arms, in order to achieve genuine independence and freedom. On their side, naturally, are the overwhelming majority of the people, the majority of African and other countries of the world.

[Question] Anatoliy Andreyevich, how is the fact to be explained that the problem of the liberation of the peoples of southern Africa has become so protracted? Who do the racist regimes of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia refuse to fulfill the UN decisions on the immediate granting of genuine independence to the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia? And another question arises along with this. What is the current position of Western states, which have on several occasions made different kinds of proposals for a "peaceful solution" of the conflict in southern Africa, as they call it?

[Answer] All these problems are natural. Natural because colonialism and racism, which have no right at all to exist on our earth--and this will of mankind has been clearly expressed at the international community of nations--not only exist in southern Africa, but perpetrate tyrannical and violent acts. More than that: The South Africa racists even claim for themselves some kind of peculiar right to commit these crimes.

Rejecting in practice the plan for granting independence to Namibia which was worked out by the United Nations and set out in the proposal of Kurt Waldheim, its secretary general--our press also reported widely on these proposals--Botha, minister of foreign affairs of South Africa, declared one day, I remember, even with cynical frankness, literally the following: I do not see the need for a unilateral declaration of independence in that territory in the near future or later. Well, to every objectively thinking person it is quite obvious that the racist circles of southern Africa could not conduct themselves in such a challenging way if they did not feel behind them the support of the more important, by weight and role, reactionary and imperialist forces. And this is the force of international monopolies.

Southern Africa is, one might say, their (?assumed) patrimony. Here, according to the calculations of our institute, the Africa Institute of the Academy of Sciences, there are more than 1,000 branches of transnational companies. These companies, together with the blood and sweat of Africans, are converting the Africans' huge wealth--uranium, oil, cobalt, diamonds, chrome and other minerals--into, to speak figuratively, (?bars) of gold. In South Africa, more than in any of the other areas of the capitalist world, there is the highest rate of profit on invested capital, about 20-25 percent.

I would like to talk about something else. Money in a society founded on exploitation, Honore de Balzac said, is the key to any mystery. Now I have in front of me the 4 June issue of BUSINESS WEEK, the organ of the U.S. business circles. Calculating the profits of the Rio Tinto zinc corporation from investments made in uranium mines and a works for uranium processing in Namibia, this magazine draws the conclusion that Pretoria's policy is favorable for achieving these profits. BUSINESS WEEK notes that Pretoria exempts investments from tax and introduces low rates even when taxes are extracted. There is no need to process the extracted useful minerals on the spot, and other privileges are granted for export. It is relevant to note that in fact these are riches which do not belong to Pretoria. In the same article the magazine paints a very gloomy picture for the business world of capitalism, it must be said, for the monopolies, if power in Namibia belongs to the native population in the shape of SWAPO. And what is interesting is that this magazine BUSINESS WEEK admits literally the following: The administration of the mining company, which has had discussions with SWAPO, with representatives of this organization about the questions of taxation, was depressed. So why were they depressed? The magazine goes on to say that it turned out that SWAPO, guided by the interests of its people, the people of Namibia, wants to obtain 85 percent of the remaining profits, not to mention income tax on the corporation to the extent of 60 percent. This, of course, is in sharp contrast to the current 40 and 43 percent respectively.

So there, comrades, you have a clear picture of how the international monopolies approach the question of the fate of the African peoples. On the basis of their high profits, these monopolies have been and still are systematically undermining the UN decisions on economic sanctions against the racist regimes of southern Africa. Their capital investment in the exploitation of the riches of southern Africa has grown by 2.5 times in the last decade, and it is not surprising! And what conclusions is to be drawn then? Well, I would make the following general conclusion about what I have been saying: International monopoly capital is today chiefly to blame for the fact that the people of southern Africa have still not achieved independence, and it is also mainly responsible for the existence of racist regimes in this area and for the creation of puppet, neocolonialist regimes, rejected by the African peoples.

I recall the very well known words of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, that wherever you turn, at every step you will find a task which mankind is quite capable of solving immediately, but capitalism hinders it. This is happening in southern Africa.

I will cite another specific example to characterize the policy in southern Africa of the Western imperialist states which are impeding the solution of the urgent problems here. The UN General Assembly adopted on 1 June a resolution with an overwhelming majority of votes from the UN member states, demanding that the racist regime of South Africa end immediately and unconditionally its illegal occupation of Namibia. It called upon the Security Council to take compulsory measures to force Pretoria to fulfill the decision of the international community, to insure the inalienable rights of the Namibian people for genuine independence. Who refused to vote for their just resolution? The United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Canada and other Western states, whose transnational monopolies run the show in southern Africa. They, you see, abstained.

I want to say something else. In all the different solutions to the southern African problem which have been worked out in recent years by the Western states, the line in support of one form or another of racist regimes and the neocolonialist policy of the monopolies in southern Africa have always shown through distinctly.

It must be said that an increasing number of people, politicians, scholars--even in the West--are coming to the conclusion that the United States has given its protection to the policy which the racists need, a policy aimed at not granting the native population the chance to establish its own government. Another confirmation of this is the invitation issued to Muzorewa, head of the illegal regime set up in Zimbabwe, to visit the United States, and also his upcoming visit to Britain.

[Question] Anatoliy Andreyevich, so far neither the United States nor Britain has recognized Muzorewa's government in spite of all his requests. How is this to be explained?

[Answer] This is to be explained by the fact that today the independent African states have resolutely unmasked the puppet government of Muzorewa, and so have all the progressive forces of the world. Nigeria, for example, I believe, has said that it will stop oil deliveries to the United States and Britain in the event of their recognizing Muzorewa. Other African states too have given most serious warnings to the Western states. At the same time, the frontline states, and Nigeria too, have appealed to all the world's progressive countries to step up their material and diplomatic support to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, which, by the way, only quite recently set up a joint military operational command, to step up the armed struggle for the achievement of real independence.

Well, in these conditions, the diplomacy of the Western countries has to resort to all kinds of maneuvers, to bide its time as far as the recognition of Muzorewa is concerned, in order not to have the privileges of its monopolies threatened over a wide area of Africa. However, to judge from press reports, the question of its recognition--I refer to this illegal Muzorewa government--is not being taken off the agenda of imperialist policy. Britain has already announced that from the end of November, it will not continue economic sanctions against the puppet Muzorewa regime; the U.S. Congress is insisting to the Carter administration, also, that it must have its way in its demand for dropping sanctions against this regime. At the same time, the monopolist circles of the West are continuing to push the Republic of South Africa into exacerbating its repression of the patriots of Namibia.

Well, what can be said about all this? In general, one gains the impression that by the threat of this vengeance they are trying to intimidate the African peoples.

[Question] And what is the position of the Soviet Union on the problem of southern Africa?

[Answer] Our position is clear. Our position is precise. It is based on the very nature of our just internationalist Leninist foreign policy and has been laid down in the decisions of congresses of the CPSU, including the last, 25th CPSU Congress. From its platform, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev declared that our party has given and will continue to give support to the peoples are fighting for freedom. We act as our revolutionary conscience and communist convictions dictate. At the negotiations in Vienna, Leonid Ilich stressed that the Soviet Union consistently favors the complete liquidation of all vestiges of colonialism and racialism, and the respect of the rights of all peoples, and of socialist and independent development without exception. This course is immutable. A fierce battle is taking place in the south of Africa. Its people are fighting against imperialism, racialism and colonialism. We well know and firmly believe that the victory in this struggle, this acute struggle, will go to the peoples. This is the inexorable law of history.

[Question] Thank you, Anatoliy Andreyevich. That ends our program. Thank you, comrade listeners.

COAL SEEN AS MAJOR ENERGY SOURCE IN FUTURE

LD110806 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Interview "From 'SOVIET UNION' magazine" by unidentified correspondent with Mikhail Styrikovich, academician secretary in charge of physico-technical problems of the Power Engineering Department of the USSR Academy of Sciences and "prominent Soviet energy expert"--read by announcer; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Lately there has been growing public concern all over the world about the complex range of energy problems. What are the dangers of resource depletion?

[Answer] In the most general terms the situation shapes up as follows: Today and in the near future the basis of the world's energy balance is furnished by organic fuels--oil, gas and coal. The resources that are not depleted--solar, wind, geothermal and even hydropower--all taken together remain very small, and in the near future the situation will not change. Deposits of cheap oil and gas are indeed on the verge of being exhausted. According to estimates by Western experts the first impact of liquid fuel shortage will be felt by certain countries as early as the mid-1980's.

However, this concerns cheap oil. That class of resources includes the deposits which can be economically tapped by conventional means. As to the overall oil resources in the world, they are sufficiently large. Account should be taken of the considerable resources concentrated in the offshore shelf, on the sea and ocean floor, as well as highly viscous oil, bituminous sands and shale. From the present standpoint their extraction and processing is an extremely expensive business. However, with the depletion of cheap oil and improved technology humanity will begin to use these resources.

It may be supposed that world oil output will increase until the year 2000. Then, having reached its highest point, it will slowly go down, but will hardly become lower than today's level by the mid-21st century. It's expected that during this period there will be an abrupt increase in the production and consumption of solid fuel, which will assume a very important role. It's a matter not only of traditional uses of coal, but promising new possibilities as well. For example, oil and gas may be obtained from coal--such technology already exists. At the same time emphasis will shift to nuclear fuel and the energy from the thermal nuclear fusion. The entire range of non-depletable kinds of power will also be employed, that is solar, geothermal and others too.

[Question] Still the transition to nuclear fuel and thermonuclear power will probably take several decades. Is it (?probable) that irretrievable resources will have been exhausted before nuclear sources become standard?

[Answer] In the last few years it's been shown that though the transition period will last a long time irretrievable resources will be sufficient to cover the total demand in energy and fuel during this period. Oil and gas will of course be exhausted sooner and the larger part of the transition period will be provided for by coal reserves which are sufficient for several hundred years. At present world consumption of coal is two billion tons a year. In the next 30 years this figure will be increased 5 to 10 times.

The world's coal reserves are large enough to provide for such unprecedented growth rates.

In other words, the tendency is as follows: gradual relegation of oil and gas to those fields where their use is most efficient. Rapid growth of coal extraction, a simultaneous increase in the use of practically inexhaustible and retrievable resources, and in the long run they will completely replace organic fuel.

[Question] How is this tendency realized in the structure of the USSR's fuel and energy balance?

[Answer] Beginning with the next 5-year plan it is intended to use the increase in oil and gas extraction mainly for automobile fuel and industrial raw material. Priority growth will continue to be accorded to atomic power. By the end of 1980 the capacity of Soviet atomic electric power plants will have increased by approximately 300 percent. The harnessing of hydropower will be continued. A growing part in the country's fuel and energy supply, particularly in the eastern areas, will be played by cheap coal. The open face method is used in mining the enormous coal deposits of Ekibastuz in Kazakhstan and Kansk-Achinsk in Siberia. It is intended to set up powerful fuel and energy industrial complexes there. In the years covered by the 10th 5-Year Plan the eastern areas are to account for the entire increase in oil and gas output, and above 90 percent of the increase in coal extraction.

But these areas are as inaccessible as they are rich. The oil deposits of Western Siberia are virtually under a sea of swampland. One kilometer of highway or pipeline costs about a million rubles here. The building of towns or industrial communities costs 50 to 100 percent more than in developed areas.

In the foreseeable future the Soviet Union is not threatened by a shortage of organic fuel. However, the USSR's fuel and energy complex requires very large capital investment and labor input. Not only the extraction, but also the transportation of power resources is becoming more complex, particularly in the case of coal. I have already mentioned that the Soviet Union's raw material resources are located mainly in the eastern areas while the main mass of consumers is in the European part of the country. Coal mining costs are being reduced by using the cheap open pit methods of mining and highly productive technology, including completely automated mining. But the fuel becomes several times more expensive as a result of the basins' location far from the consumers. In the long term it is possible that technological advances will make it expedient to process Siberian coal into oil at the place where it is mined. Oil transportation is nearly 10 times cheaper than coal transportation. It may also be supposed that pipelines will begin here for transporting many millions of tons of ore, coke and coal to the center at much lower costs. However, this is all in the future. As to the main trend in today's practical work, it consists in priority development of atomic power industry in the European part of the country and the growth of thermal power plants using cheap coals beyond the Urals.

LIQUID FUEL DEPOSIT DISCOVERED IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD101026 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A new deposit of liquid fuel, named Buzachi, has been discovered in the oil-bearing region of Mangyshlakskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan. Preparations for its industrial exploitation have begun. Wells are being drilled, pipelines and power transmission lines are being laid and a settlement for exploitation workers is being constructed. The first oil will be obtained 6 months ahead of schedule. The Mangyshlak oil industry is the youngest in the country and produces the so-called bright oil which, when refined, produces kerosine, sulfur and other valuable chemical substances.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL URGES IRRECONCILABILITY TO SHORTCOMINGS

LD020944 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0200 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] We present for your attention the editorial in today's issue of the newspaper PRAVDA. It is headlined "Irreconcilability to Shortcomings."

A steelworker at the Elektrostal factory near Moscow, (Anatoliy Romanovich Korostenkov), has gained a fine reputation, not only by his shock work and public activity, but also through his principled approach and firmness of character. These qualities of his have to no small degree furthered an improvement in the organization of labor in his shift team and the solution to a number of production problems.

Workers of this kind can with full justification be called people of the state, those representatives of the country in the factories and workplaces, in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, of whom Vladimir Ilich Lenin dreamed of educating at the dawn of Soviet power. They are the ones who create the climate within a collective and show an example of workmanlike attitudes, mutual comradely exactingness and intolerance toward everything which hampers the normal progress of life and work. The setting of high standards and active work of Soviet people are important for improving all spheres of public life, and first and foremost for accelerating the growth of the economy.

The July and November 1978 CPSU Central Committee plenums directed attention to the fact that in our national economy internal reserves, and intensive factors of growth are still inadequately utilized. Also, material and labor wastages are being reduced too slowly and cases of bad and unorganized management still persist. Party organizations are called upon to strive consistently and purposefully to remove such shortcomings and to use their right to check on the activities of the administration to greater effect. It is important in so doing to rely upon the support of the entire collective and to develop the aspirations of the working people, both by personal efforts and by critical remarks to promote improvement.

There is a special demand for economic management personnel, PRAVDA stresses. A Bolshevik irreconcilability to shortcomings and to any indifference shown at work, and a profound sense of party responsibility for obtaining optimum economic efficiency while using minimum resources must become the inseparable qualities of every member of management--these remarks by Comrade Brezhnev express the essence of what is required of all those entrusted with managing production collectives.

If, however, the management worker permits a fight against shortcomings to be replaced by a fight against criticism of the shortcomings, if he loses the ability to give an objective assessment of his work, if he becomes alienated from the masses and encourages flatterers and toadies, then he, as the 25th CPSU Congress pointed out, cannot be a member of management.

Consistent irreconcilability to shortcomings is required, not only in those areas in which the economic power of the country is created, but in the nonproductive sector as well. Great problems sometimes arise from small beginnings. Thus, we might say, the negligence of the skilled worker responsible for repairing apartments, willful behavior of the woman official checking identity passes in house management, an irresponsible attitude toward his duties on the part of the traffic controller at a bus station, or the rudeness of a store assistant and the like are capable of upsetting hundreds of people, and this not infrequently gives rise to a sort of chain reaction of unconscientious, indifferent and disorganized behavior.

In order to decisively overcome this sort of phenomena what must be used is verbal convincing, the whole arsenal of the mass information and propaganda media, public opinion and the force of law. Soviet people fully understand the profound significance of the fight against shortcomings and always support it.

They know that any achievements in the national economy and in the activity of the state apparatus, in the work of institutions of science and culture, everyday services and health care, result logically in an improvement in the conditions of work, life and leisure of millions, and in new opportunities for communist education. On behalf of this the party mobilizes working people toward strengthening discipline and public order, against negligent and wasteful attitudes, against theft of socialist property, drunkeness and hooliganism, against idlers, wasters, humbugs and bureaucrats.

The more majestic the scale and complexity of the tasks which the Soviet people tackle, the greater the significance of the social activity of each person and of a general irreconcilability to shortcomings and failings. Personal participation in removing these is naturally regarded in this country as a concrete expression of the activist view of life, and an indicator of ideological conviction and political culture. The task of party organizations, of personnel working on the ideological front, and of all communists, is to further strengthen this attitude of life and create everywhere a situation where people strive not only to do their own work well but might require the same of others. This situation develops wherever there is no fear of the fresh wind of criticism and self-criticism, where the Leninist principle of open activity is put into practice and the opinions of members of the labor collective find understanding and respect. Party committees, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, ministries and departments--according to the decision of the CPSU Central Committee on the further improvement of ideological and political education work--must efficiently and in a businesslike fashion react to critical remarks from working people and press reports; must discuss in a principled fashion material which raises important matters of economic construction, communist education and public life, and must give wide coverage to instances of suppression of criticism. The right of Soviet people to direct, constructive criticism of shortcomings is guaranteed by the Constitution of the Soviet Union and by the strength of our people's state and the authority of the party.

In this connection support for and dissemination of critical remarks should take place in communication sessions between party, soviet and economic management and the working people. It is important, however, that such utterances should always be genuinely businesslike, and that such communication sessions should not turn into an empty show or a routine performance. Only sincere, direct conversation, objective interpretation of the situation, a self-critical exhaustive analysis of mistakes and failings receive a response among the masses and provide an impetus to an increase in their labor and public activity.

Irreconcilability to shortcomings, to timeserving sluggishness and inertia is a characteristic feature of the Leninist style of work and is creative and innovative in its very substance. It opens up the way to what is progressive and brings additional potential into play for accelerating the pace of communist construction and for a further rise in the people's well-being.

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS VIEWED IN CREATING PRODUCTION ASSOCIATIONS

LD100855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Production Associations"]

[Text] Our industrial potential doubles every 8-10 years. Scientific and technical progress is giving birth to more and more new sectors of industry. The rapid expansion of the range of articles produced is complicating production ties and increasing the significance of cooperative forms. Under these conditions improvements to the organizational structure and methods of management constitute, in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's definition, a very important element in improving leadership of the economy.

Work started previously to create production associations is scheduled to be completed before the end of the 10th 5-Year Plan, as the 25th CPSU Congress envisaged. They will become the fulcrum of two-and three-tier sector master schemes. Approximately 4,000 such economic formations are already in operation at this time. They incorporate over 10,000 formerly independent factories and plants with the status of shops and subsidiaries.

Production associations encompass virtually all coal extraction and produce over 90 percent of our motor vehicles, 75-80 percent of our tractors and grain harvesting combines and a large proportion of electrical equipment, looms, furniture and consumer goods. Nevertheless, as yet they account for only 46 percent of the total volume of output sales. A number of ministries are slow to introduce master schemes and are deferring the creation of associations. This trend is apparant in construction departments and the chemical, oil, construction, road and municipal machine building and certain other sectors.

The delay results not so much from objective factors as from subjective obstructions. Current production questions are causing some departments to lose sight of long-term programs. Inertia in economic thinking and adherence to conventional but outmoded forms and methods of management are also having an effect. The creation of associations frequently encounter a parochial attitude on the part of economic executives and a reluctance to forgo administrative autonomy. Union and republic planning organs and ministry and department collegiums called upon to implement the master schmes must attentively analyze the results of work done in this direction, objectively assess the successes and shortcomings and accelerate the introduction of a progressive management structure.

It is important to make skillful use of accumulated experience here. For example, three trucks roll off the Vaz association's assembly lines every minute. The parts and components for each one of these are manufactured by dozens of related production associations operating on a precise common schedule. The association constitutes a unified economic complex in which science and production are organically fused and specialization and production sharing have been perfected. And this is not a unique example. The minister of the automotive industry has managed to create high-powered associations with a high level of production concentration on the basis of existing and new motor vehicle plants. The Zil, Gaz and a number of other associations are examples. There are a considerable number of such complexes in various sectors: The Belaruskality, Zaporozhtransformator, Pozitron, Ural Uralmash, Elektrosila.... Their practical experience testifies that the correct shaping of the fundamental components of industry makes it possible to considerably increase production efficiency.

Tendencies of a different kind are also widespread, however. Last year the rate of growth of gross output and labor productivity in many associations turned out to be lower than the average for the given sector. Why did this happen? The point is that, instead of substantially improving the management structure, enterprises were combined in a formalistic and mechanical manner, with over 40 percent of them retaining juridical autonomy. This kind of approach makes it impossible to organize strong internal ties on a cooperative basis and complicates the centralization of the functions of primary and subsidary subunits and the concentration of scientific and design resources.

Production associations are frequently created without adequate technical and economic explanatory documents and lack long-term development plans. Thus, most of the associations in the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building consist of just one or two enterprises. Quite frequently matters are reduced to a mere change of signboard. For example, the Tekhenergokhimprom Association in Moscow, the Vtorchermet Association in Dushanbe and certain others have only 200-300 workers each. You can understand how the formalism you encounter discredits the new management structure and essentially obstructs the full utilization of its great latent potential for raising production efficiency.

The interests of the matter and the national economy's development prospects demand a resolute improvement in the organizational structure of the management of social production. The ministries acting correctly are the ones which are actively engaged in developing production associations, determining in detail the procedure for the specialization of each subunit, mapping out rational schemes for cooperative ties within the association, centralizing production economics functions and introducing targeted program forms and methods of management. Organizational restructuring must be closely hooked in with the modernization and technical reequipping of the production process. The USSR Gosplan and its aggregating and sector departments are called upon to intensify their monitoring of the introduction of master schemes. To accelerate matters it is essential to approve sector-wide methodological recommendations for planning the creation and development of production associations and also to formulate normatives for planning improvements in management.

The shaping of new production components and the improvement of their activity require particular concern from party organs. Local party committees have a direct duty to skillfully elect and deploy leadership cadres, strive for coordination in the activity of association collectives, utilize effective forms of organizational and mass political work and develop socialist competition.

The introduction of optimal management structures and the creation of production associations is not a short-term campaign but a most important long-term avenue for improving the economic mechanism. Its objective is to boost efficiency and work quality in every way and successfully fulfill the 5-year plan targets in all sectors of the national economy.

SOVIET INSTRUMENT MAKING INDUSTRY NOTED WORLDWIDE

LD110836 Moscow TASS in English 1902 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 10, TASS--Instrument making plays the leading role in the speeding up of the rates of the scientific and technological progress of the national economy of the USSR. This determines the speediest development of this branch in the USSR, Konstantin Rudnev told a TASS correspondent.

The minister of instrument making, means of automation and control systems said that in the past 15 years the volume of instruments produced increased nearly ten-fold. As a result of this, the use of manual labour decreased considerably, many shops and enterprises were mechanized and automated, the quality of products was improved. The creation in the new five-year plan period (1976-1980) of the new unified system of mini electric computers for all CMEA countries is due to the successes of Soviet instrument making. The problem of devising programme control for automatic manipulators to be used in shops with conditions hazardous for health, in strenuous operations, is being solved successfully. The growing number of foreign firms cooperate with enterprises of the ministry. This is a sign of the high level of Soviet instrument making achieved over the years of five-year plans. For instance, a centre for technology and automation has been formed in Moscow by the Soviet ministry and the West German firm Siemens. About 200 Soviet and German scientists cooperate in it successfully. Konstantin Rudnev said that products of Soviet instrument making are exported to more than 80 countries, including the United States, FRG, France, Britain.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 10 JULY

LD110136 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 10 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

In Krasnodarskiy Kray over 1 million tons of grain has been procured, including almost 800,000 tons of strong and valuable winter wheat. In Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast half of the wheat area has been harvested. (0001 GMT)

Grain crops have been harvested on more than half the area in Chimkentskaya Oblast. Winter grain crops have been harvested on 100,000 hectares in Volgogradskaya Oblast. Reaping of barley has started in the south, and 17 rayons are now engaged in harvesting work. (0800 GMT)

Grain crops are ripening in Siberia. In many fields highly productive new wheat strains of local selection are appearing for the first time this year. In Omskaya Oblast alone, they occupy over 500,000 hectares. The creation of these strains is largely due to the work of scientists at the West Siberian Selection Center. They created a system of accelerated introduction of new strains. (Kamil Baliyevich Aziyev), head of the selection center and candidate of agricultural sciences, said that the system is based on multiplication a new strain long before it is identified. So many seeds are accumulated in the zoning process that there are enough to supply all farms in the given zone. In this way the time allowed for the introduction of a new strain can be reduced by 5-6 years. Thus, a farm base for testing seeds has been set up in Omskaya Oblast, which supplies seeds to farms at the same time. The Omskaya-9 strain has proven to be highly productive, acting well in north Kazakhstan and Altayskiy and Krasnoyarskiy krays. The institute has organized for the first time this year support farms in 10 oblasts of Siberia and northern Kazakhstan. These farms will help to secure yield increases planned by the July plenum, raising the yield in Siberia and northern Kazakhstan to 20 quintals per hectare. (1100 GMT)

Grain crops have been reaped on 5 million hectares in the Ukraine. Many southern farms have already completed harvesting. (1200 GMT)

Krasnodarskiy Kray elevators are receiving 100,000 tons of grain crops per day, mainly strong and valuable wheat. Ukrainian farms have completed the grain crops' harvest on 5 million hectares. Zaporozhskaya and Khersonskaya Oblasts, where threshing is following cutting, have been particularly successful. Many farms in the southern regions have completed harvesting. (1400 GMT)

Nearly half the spring barley has been harvested in the Northern Caucasus. Work is now underway in the wheat fields. Grain crops' harvesting is proceeding in all oblasts of the Central-Chernozem Zone. The first cutting was carried out today in Orlovskaya Oblast. The northern harvest in the Volga Region has been extended to Saratovskaya Oblast where rye cutting is now underway. (1600 GMT)

FLOODS, DROUGHT AFFECT CROPS IN EUROPEAN REPUBLICS

LD110252 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In the southern parts of the USSR the grain crops' harvest is already in full swing. The harvest in the USSR is an important subject during the summer months. The fulfillment of the economic plan of the strongest socialist country depends to a considerable degree on the harvest.

Our correspondent, Dr Wolfgang Grosse, was in Rostovskaya Oblast recently, one of the leading grain growing regions in the USSR. Here is his report:

[Grosse--Begin Recording] As we left our aircraft at Volgodonsk near the Atomash building site at the Tsimlyanskoye Reservoir, a few drops of rain fell. As one travels south one looks forward to the sun and, as usual, one is disappointed. But our hosts received us as harbingers of good luck because we brought rain. But there were only a few drops and a few minutes later the sun once again beat down on the Don Steppe. We soon learned why our hosts had been so pleased about the rain which ultimately failed to materialize. There has been no rain in Rostovskaya Oblast for nearly 3 months. With its 101,000 square kilometers, it is nearly as large as the GDR. As a result of the drought, the early potato crop has failed almost completely, the little summer grain crop has not yet been harvested, sunflowers are stunted and corn has formed only miserable ears which promise little more than fodder silage. The 3-month drought is not the only problem that nature has imposed this year on the Don farmers and their counterparts in other parts of the southern RSFSR, the Ukraine, Moldavia and Belorussia. During a trip on a Meteor hydrofoil from Volgodonsk to (?Anstork), (Polina Ivanovna), the deputy head of the rayon executive committee, told me about other problems:

[(Ivanovna)--Begin recording in Russian fading into German translation] The floods this spring covered 500,000 hectares of agricultural land. These fields either had to be recultivated or were lost for agricultural use this year. This alone has placed us in an extremely difficult situation. This was followed by a very long drought which has reduced the growth of grain crops. Therefore, our per-hectare yields this year will be much lower than in previous years. This also means difficulties for fodder supplies and the development of livestock farming. I am certain, however, that nobody here will dramatize the situation. Our oblast is large and there are rayons which have been far less affected by the extreme weather conditions. Extensive organizational work is now progressing to gather every gram of hay and fodder in the regions favored by the weather to help those rayons where arable and grassland have suffered severely as a result of floods and drought. [End recording]

Indeed, as (Polina Ivanovna) said, conditions, even within Rostovskaya Oblast, vary considerably. The largest sovkhoz in the Don region, Gigant, completed the grain crops' harvest on the day of our visit and despite the long drought achieved a yield of 32.5 decitons per hectare compared with 38 decitons last year--a reduction that is within manageable proportions. At the Zavety Ilicha Kolkhoz on the Sea of Azov the harvest was only 6-7 decitons below last year's figure of 45 decitons per hectare. However, as I learned at the executive committee at the end of my visit, the average projected harvest for Rostovskaya Oblast as a whole is only 15 decitons per hectare, that is, less than half the normal yield. Rostovskaya Oblast is only one of many grain crops' regions in the USSR and its results cannot be generalized. Difficulties also confront the farmers and agricultural workers in the neighboring regions of Stavropolskiy Kray and the Kuban which are also coping with the consequences of a protracted drought. From the nearby Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR, on the other hand, per hectare yields of between 25 and 40 decitons have been reported. Favorable reports have also been received from some Central Asian republics although grain crops cultivation is minor in that area. Favorable reports are also expected from some RSFSR agricultural centers such as the Altayskiy Kray. But it will be some months before an exact picture of this year's grain crops harvest will emerge; the climatic conditions, as well as local situations, differ too widely. Therefore, any speculation about a record harvest or a crop failure seems inappropriate to me. In any case, a struggle for the best possible result is being waged throughout the country. [End recording]

RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON HARVEST PROGRESS 10 JULY

LD101844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has reported that by 9 July the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the republic had cut grain crops on about 5 million hectares. It can be said that the pickup and threshing of windrows is proceeding without interruption. Almost all the spring barley has been harvested in the North Caucasus. Work is now being carried out on land sown to wheat. Grain crop harvesting has started in all Central-Chernozem Zone oblasts. In the Volga valley area the northern harvesting frontier has advanced to Saratovskaya Oblast. Rice is being harvested here.

DELAY IN MACHINE DELIVERY TO FARMS CRITICIZED

LD101129 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 27 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Yu. Grachev report: "Equipment for the Harvest; From a Session of the All-Union Operational Staff"]

[Text] Machine-operator collectives of the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes and repair services of associations of the State Committee for the Supply of Agricultural Equipment [Goskomselkhoztekhnika] are currently working with a high sense of responsibility. The start of mass harvesting is not long off, and rural workers' main concern at present is to prepare all harvesting machines and devices as rapidly as possible and to an excellent standard in order to be ready for operation. They are being well assisted in this by industrial enterprises producing equipment and spare parts for that equipment.

However, as was pointed out at the latest session of the All-Union Operational Staff for Providing Material and Technical Backup for Agriculture, not all plants are successfully coping with orders from the countryside. Opening the session, A.A. Yezhevskiy, chairman of USSR Goskomselkhoztekhnika, emphasized that workers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes are particularly concerned about the increasing shortfall in the supply of reapers from the Tula and Krasnoyarsk combine plants to complete grain-harvesting units already dispatched to the countryside. According to current figures, farms currently have around 10,000 new combines without reapers.

Several enterprises of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building are behind schedule in dispatching to the countryside tractors, ZHVS-6 tractor-drawn reapers and other harvesting equipment out of 1979 allocations. Among those behind schedule as named by the session, included the Kharkov and Volgograd tractor plants, the Kherson combine plant, Kharkov self-propelled tractor chassis plant and the Berdyanks reaper production association. Things are also not entirely satisfactory regarding the supply of spare parts to the countryside. Thus, in the last 5 months of the current year the Altay motor plant failed to fulfill its supply plan for 175 out of 263 components. The Melitopol motor-vehicle hydraulic unit plant allowed a shortfall in its supplies to the countryside of 3,550 hydraulic cylinders and 6,919 R75-23 distributors [raspredelitel]. The Minsk motor plant failed to supply agriculture with 1,020 crankshafts, 1,150 cylinder heads and a number of other components. All this is giving rise to great concern among rural workers since the shortage of spare parts and components is holding up the preparation of equipment, especially in the country's eastern regions and in Siberia and Kazakhstan.

Individual enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry are still failing to fulfill orders from the countryside.

The Belaya Tserkov industrial rubber goods plant, for example, has still not commenced supplies to the countryside of fan belts and has fulfilled only 6.3 percent of the 5-month plan for the supply of variable-speed belts.

Motor vehicle pools of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and Goskomselkhoztekhnika associations have a heavy workload during the harvest campaign. At the same time, a number of trucks are still not ready to work. Collectives of automotive industry enterprises bear much of the blame for this. Farms are now experiencing an acute shortage of such important components as springs, piston rods, pistons, jets, axles, shafts, crankcases, hubs and brake drums. The Sinelnikovo spring plant, the Zovolzhskiy motor plant, the Ulyanovsk automobile plant association and other enterprises are failing to meet targets for dispatching these components ahead of schedule.

Serious criticisms were also made at the session concerning a number of other ministries whose enterprises are failing to fulfill orders from the countryside. Measures were outlined for improving the supply of materials and equipment to agriculture.

Taking part in the work of the staff were executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR Gossnab, the USSR People's Control Committee and representatives of ministries and departments.

Need for Spare Parts

LD102235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A meeting took place of the all-Union Operational Staff for Providing Material and Technical Backup for Agriculture. It was noted at this meeting that the country's industry is basically successfully supplying equipment for the harvest. However, a number of enterprises such as, for instance, the Ulyanovsk automobile works, and the automobile trailer works in the town of Krasnoyarsk are not observing the schedule for the supply of spare parts for combines and automobiles.

Belorussia's selkhoztekhnika enterprises have also been subjected to criticism. So far, a considerable number of potato-harvesting combines in the republic are still not ready for operation.

The participants in the meeting outlined measures to speed up deliveries of spare parts for agricultural machines.

VOROSHILOV MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATION CEREMONY HELD

LD101501 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Lt Col A. Sychev report: "Graduation From Military Academies"]

[Text] The latest graduation of pupils at the K. Ye. Voroshilov USSR Armed Forces General Staff Military Academy took place 27 June. Marshal of the Soviet Union V. G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister, presented diplomas and insignia to the pupils.

The first to receive them were Maj Gen Tank Troops A.P. Korniyenko, Maj Gens B. Ye. Pyankov and P.M. Savochkin, Maj Gen Artillery S.S. Sapegin and Col V.A. Teodorovich, who graduated from the academy with gold medals. Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces was also awarded a gold medal.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov read out a greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister, who warmly congratulated the academy graduates on completing their studies. Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov expressed confidence that the highest-skilled military specialists trained by the academy will devote all their strength and knowledge to implementing the tasks set the Soviet Armed Forces in the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and in the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and will make a weighty contribution to the further development of military theory and practice and to the strengthening of the socialist community countries' defense might.

Academy graduates Maj Gen B. Ye. Pyankov and Brig Gen Ulises Rosales del Toro thanked the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for the opportunity given them to study at the renowned military training establishment, and sincerely thanked the command, the political department and the professorial and teaching staff for the concern they manifested in training the pupils.

A new detachment of political officers has completed its studies at the V.I. Lenin Military-Political Academy. A ceremony to mark this event was held 27 June.

Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, bid the graduates farewell. He conveyed to them cordial congratulations from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. On behalf of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate Army Gen A.A. Yepishev wished the officer graduates success at work and service and personal happiness.

Army A.A. Yepishev dwelt on the tasks to be resolved by the academy's graduates among the troops. He emphasized that the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" constitutes for them a comprehensive program of activity devised on a long-term basis. Army Gen A.A. Yepishev expressed confidence that the political officers--the worthy heirs of the glory of the commissars and political leaders in the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War--in close contact with the commanders, will successfully resolve the tasks of further improving combat readiness in units, on ships and in subunits, of training and educating subordinates and of molding in them a communist world outlook and active life stance.

On behalf of their academy comrades, Maj V.L. Sokolov and Lt Col Alberto Alvarino Atensar, of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, affirmed that they will bear with honor the lofty title of political officer and of graduate from the academy bearing the name of the great Lenin.

The ceremony was addressed F.F. Kozyrev-Dal, secretary of Moscow's Krasnopresnenskiy Raykom. He congratulated the pupils on completing their studies and thanked them for the active agitational and propaganda work they have conducted in the rayon's enterprises and establishments.

BORDER COMMAND COLLEGE GRADUATES RECEIVE AWARDS

LD101503 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Maj V. Bezrodnyy report: "Farewell!"]

[Text] Graduates of the Moscow KGB Higher Border Command College named for the Moscow City Soviet were presented with diplomas and insignia yesterday.

A worthy reinforcement of officers is going to the border. During their studies the college graduates, more than 70 percent of whom are communists, underwent high ideological tempering and received sound theoretical knowledge and practical skills in training and educating soldiers.

At the meeting the lieutenants were bid farewell by Army Gen Tsvigun, first deputy chairman of the KGB, Maj Gen I. Polezhayev, deputy chief of the KGB Border Guards Political Administration, and Yu. Shishov, first secretary of Babuskinskiy Raykom. The meeting was attended by Army Gen V. Matrosov, chief of KGB Border Guards.

YEPISHEV, PAVLOVSKIY ADDRESS GROUND FORCES MEETING

LD101329 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 3 LD

[Col M. Petrushin report: "For High Efficiency in Ideological Work"]

[Text] A meeting of the heads of Ground Forces political organs has taken place. It examined questions of the further improvement of ideological and political education work in the light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution and its close connection with the resolution of the tasks of improving troop vigilance and combat readiness.

The report by Army Gen S. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and chief of the Ground Forces Political Directorate, and the speeches by the meeting's participants, discussed ways of improving the organizational and ideological activity of political organs and party organizations. Questions of the admission of young communists into the party, their education and party leadership of the Komsomol organization were also discussed.

The meeting was addressed by Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Naval Main Political Directorate, and Army Gen I. Pavloskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

Those taking part in the work of the meeting included Col Gen G. Sredin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and I. Potapov, sector chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

TOPICAL QUESTIONS ADDRESSED AT ARMED FORCES SEMINAR

LD101345 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Lecturers' Seminar"]

[Text] The 5-day all-union seminar in Moscow of international affairs lecturers of Soviet Army and Naval party committees and political organs concluded work on 30 June.

The lecturers were briefed on a broad range of topical problems of CPSU foreign policy and of the Soviet state, of the implementation of the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for freedom and the peoples' independence, of present-day international relations, of the world revolutionary process and of the ideological struggle in the international arena.

The seminar participants exchanged experiences of improving lecture propaganda on international questions in accordance with the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Education Work."

A.M. Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, delivered a report entitled "On the Results of the Soviet-American Summit Meeting in Vienna."

Lectures and reports were also delivered at the seminar by the following: L.M. Zamyatin and Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, members of the CPSU Central Committee and chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments, V.V. Zagladin, O.B. Rakhmanin and G.I. Smirnov, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments Academician N.N. Inozemtsev, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of World Economics and International Relations; N.T. Glushkov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices; K.N. Brutents and M.V. Gramov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; V.M. Ivanov, USSR deputy foreign trade minister; A.I. Alikhanov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; M.S. Kapitsa and L.M. Maksudov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry departments; CPSU Central Committee and USSR Foreign Ministry officials, and scientists.

COMBAT READINESS DEPENDS ON GOOD MANAGEMENT

LD091217 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 July 1979 carries on page 2 a 1,800-work article by Army Gen S. Kurkotkin, USSR deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces Rear Services, under the heading "Good Management is the Trait of a Commander" in reply to a reader's question "what place in a commander's work should be occupied by everyday questions and what significance should the economic side, as it is often described, have for him?" The author recounts some past examples showing the importance of well organized day-to-day provisioning of troops and notes the obligations fo commanders in this respect, saying that they must "care for the maintenance and correct functioning of company premises assigned for accommodation and other purposes, take stock of materials and organize the prompt procurement, correct utilization, safekeeping and technical servicing and repair of weapons, combat and other equipment, the barracks; inventory, clothing, technical and other property," and stating that "a sub-unit's readiness for action at the signal to rally and its readiness to carry out the combat task depend on order in the barracks and on the availability of all the prescribed forms of property."